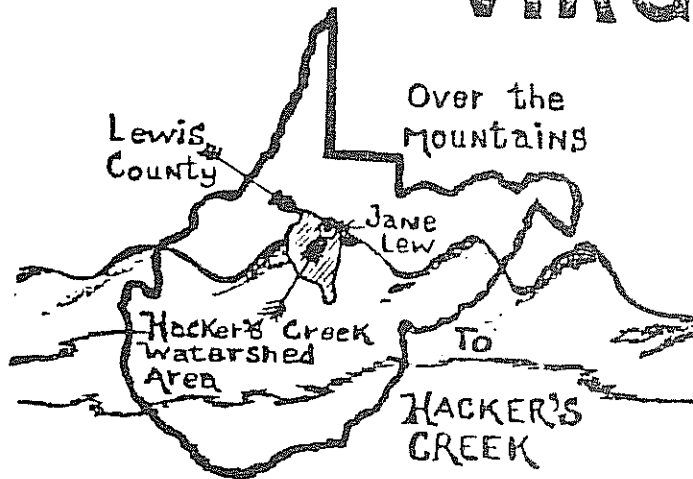


Edward Lee Allman

go WEST VIRGINIA



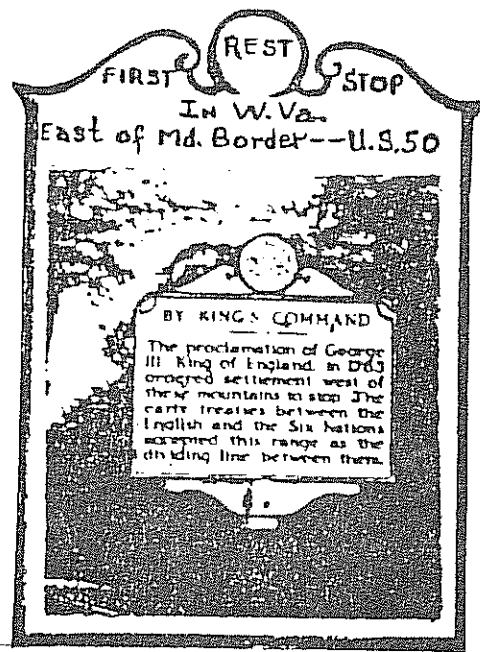
**HACKER'S
CREEK**
W. Va.

JOURNAL

VOLUME III

ISSUE 4

JULY 1985



**-HACKER'S-CREEK-PIONEER-DESCENDANTS-
ORGANIZED--OCTOBER, 1982**

MEMBERSHIP:

Membership shall be open to anyone who has an interest in the history and/or genealogy of the Hacker's Creek area. Hacker's Creek is defined as that area included in the watershed drained by said stream. (Includes Lewis County and adjoining areas of West Virginia.)

Membership dues begin October 1 and are effective through September of the following year.

\$12.00 for a single membership
and
\$17.00 for a joint membership
(entitled to one copy of each
quarterly Journal)

Members will receive four Journals plus an annual Index. They are encouraged to send a free query for each issue.

Send dues to: James Strong, Secretary-Treasurer
321 Highland Avenue, SW
Massillon, OH 44646

explanation of cover--

The line at top coming from East, or right, goes to West--bringing in people to West Virginia

The mountains super-imposed on the outline of the State shows the roughness, or hardships, of their travel. As they usually would move on at the "crack of dawn," the sun is shining on the east side of the mountains and shadows are falling on the west side.

Arrows pointing to specific spots have arrowheads for points to represent the problems early settlers faced.

The road sign is self-explanatory.

Various types of printing represent different families, names, etc.

The line extending off the page to the left, or West, represents those who migrated farther west.

- Ardis Lamb
Marcellus, Michigan

for more information, contact:

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July 22, 1985

Dear HCPD Members:

And so, with this volume, another year comes to a close. We have tried to publish the things we think our members want. Comments are welcome - and constructive criticism. If there's something that you would like to see in your Journal, let us know.

No sooner had the last issue gone out to you, than it was realized that page 170 had not been included. This was the second page of the reservation form which included Sunday meal prices and the tax. If you've already sent in your reservation for the gathering and did not include these days, please resubmit to Jim.

On p. 113, last issue, we mentioned Stonewall Jackson Heritage Days at the meal. All who live or happen to be visiting in the area will find it a great way to spend the Labor Day weekend. There's also special events in Barbour County, Taylor County and Harrison County on that weekend.

We were working on a slide show for Heritage Days. Due to other commitments of the committee for the project, it was not completed in time for the event. We'll try again next year.

There is still a lot of material on hand for the Journals and every article cannot be used as soon as it is submitted. We must limit our issue to 50 pages or we "run over" when it comes to stapling and mailing the issues. However, anyone who has articles that they would like to submit are welcome to do so. Please be certain to sign all articles for publication.

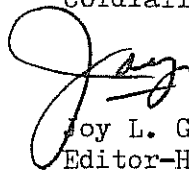
Bob Smith is still touring the Hacker's Creek area and making new finds. His latest - the Waggoner Cemetery on the John Kolb farm. Perhaps by the next issue we'll have a list of the graves in the cemetery for publication. Keep up the good work, Bob.

We all owe Lolita Guthrie a big thank you. She makes about a thousand trips per issue around her pool table to collate the Journal - and that's not counting all the back issues and indices she assembles for us. She even manages to talk her Wood County, Ohio, friends into helping her with the project. THANKS, Lolita.

Jim Strong has done a great job this year in keeping memberships straight and keeping me "on track". Thank you, Jim.

That's about it for this issue - looking forward to seeing you in September.

Cordially,



Joy L. Gilchrist
Editor-Historian
Hacker's Creek Pioneer
Descendants

FOURTH ANNUAL HACKER'S CREEK PIONEER DESCENDANTS GATHERING

The Gathering Committee met July 8 at the home of Raydene Teicheira, Jane Lew, to finalize plans for the gathering Sept. 27, 28 and 29. The meeting will be in the Assembly Hall at Jackson's Mill. Registration is \$2 for members and \$5 for non-members.

Genealogical societies from other counties will be participating with tables and displays.

Registration and reservations have been extended to August 15. It was noted that the second page of the reservation form in the last issue was not included. For this reason, reservation forms are again included in this issue. So, if you haven't made your reservation, and you still want to attend, here's your second chance. Mail to James J. Strong, 321 Highland SW, Massillon, OH 44646 by August 15. All reservations must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE:

Thursday evening: All persons staying Thursday night should register in the camp office for their rooms.

Friday - September 27:

- 7:30am - Breakfast in dining hall. Someone from HCPD will meet you at the dining hall door with your ticket for this meal.
- 9:00am - 11:30am - Registration in Assembly Hall. Family meetings, exchange information, time to visit courthouse, area libraries, etc.
- 12:15pm - Lunch in dining hall. Assembly Hall will be locked during lunch.
- 1:00pm - 4:30 pm - Same schedule as morning.
- 5:30pm - Supper in dining hall. Assembly Hall will be locked during supper.
- 6:30pm - 7:30 pm - Registration - Brief tour of Jackson's Mill by Dan Tabler for interested persons.
- 7:30pm - Official opening ceremonies - appointment of nominating committee. Assembly Hall to be locked at 9:30 pm unless sufficient members remain to continue working.

Saturday - September 28

- 7:30pm - Breakfast in dining hall.
- 8:30am - Registration resumes. Get together with others in your family lines.
- 10:30am - Annual Business meeting and election of officers for 1986.
- 12:15pm - Lunch in dining hall. Assembly Hall to be locked.
- 1:00pm - Slides of the Hacker's Creek area. Many are of places that we were unable to visit on last year's tour. Don't miss it! However, the meeting room is large enough that those who would rather browse and "record" will be able to do so.
- 5:30pm - Supper in dining hall. Assembly Hall to be locked.
- 7:30pm - Evening program. Bill Adler will continue his stories and comments from 1984. John Randolph, Curator of Fort New Salem and a Hacker's Creek descendant, will be speaking on Everyday Life and will have tools and articles of the day for display. Hacker Wackers, our impromptu band, will again perform; if you play, bring an instrument and join in! Dan Tabler with his autoharp will close the evening. "Country Roads" never meant so much as it does when singing it with this group!
The Assembly Hall will remain open until the last member has gone home!

Sunday - September 29

- 8:00 am - Breakfast in dining hall.
- 10:00am - Official church services at Buckhannon Run United Methodist Church.

Those who wish to do so are urged to attend any of the other churches in the area. Rev. Shelton Workman will be the minister and Joyce Chambers will be offering the music.

12:15pm-Sunday dinner.

1:30pm- Return of John Hacker's tombstone at Morrison Cemetery. The event to be covered by local news media. As many as can are urged to attend. Let's show the community we mean it when we say we are out to preserve the history and genealogy of the area!!

3:30pm - One last meeting to say "Goodbye until next year!"

HCPD will have a key to the building and it will be open as late as anyone cares to use it except for Sunday - it will close at 5:00 pm.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED ABOUT THE FOURTH GATHERING

What do I wear? Casual comfortable clothes. Slacks are permissible for women. Comfortable shoes, a must. Bring raingear and a heavy coat. The mountains can get chilly at this time of year.

Will I have room for my genealogical materials? Yes, members are not charged a fee for table space. However, keep an eye on your materials and be certain that every book you bring has your name and address on it. We all work long and hard to gather our genealogical materials and don't want to lose any of them.

Will there be a copy machine? Yes, the HCPD copy machine will be available for use. 10¢ per copy.

Will the HCPD library be at the gathering? Yes, Joy will be bringing all the books from our library. Here's your opportunity to use them.

*Looking forward
to seeing you
all in September!*

CHRISLIP/CRISLIP/CHRISTLIEB
FAMILY ASSOCIATION SEEKS
MISSING INFORMATION

Few surname groups can trace their origins in America to one couple and their two sons. The Crislip family can. (The father's German surname, Christlieb, is usually Americanized, most often to Crislip, but also to Chrislip.)

Over 400 family members from around the country met in Phillipi, W. Va., two years ago to form a national family association. That meeting was successful and enthusiastic participants wanted a second reunion. That reunion was held this year on the July 14 weekend at West Virginia Wesleyan College in Buckhannon. Although it is too late for participants this year, persons interested in The Crislip/Chrislip/Christlieb Family should contact Majorie Herring, 12016 Midlake Dr., Dallas, TX 75218.

The association is actively looking for information about the family. Their computerized files now list over 20,000 descendants, of whom around 2,000 are still living. Research is being sponsored in Germany as well as this country. An update of a turn-of-the-century Family History is also underway.

The Christlieb parents and sons probably arrived in Baltimore in 1765 from the Durkheim area of southern Germany. They soon settled in the section of Pennsylvania now called Newville, in Cumberland County. The older son, Charles, remained in that area, as did a son of the mother by an earlier marriage, surnamed Bock. The younger son, Jacob, fought in the Revolutionary War and then moved with his wife to found the West Virginia family branch.

To join the association and receive the newsletter, interested persons should send \$2 to Ned Crislip, editor, Box 57, Ridge Road, Glens Falls, NY 12801.

QUERIES

The officers were recently questioned as to why more queries did not appear in the Journal. Last issue contained 32 - 4 pages. That's a good number and a large percentage for the issue. This issue does not contain near as many - for one reason: these are all that have been submitted.

All members are entitled to unlimited queries. However, if we have a large number of queries in an issue, only one per issue may be published. This is at the discretion of the editor.

Queries should be submitted on 3x5 cards and should be addressed: Query, Hacker's Creek Journal, % Joy Gilchrist, 22406 SR 751, West Lafayette, Oh 43845.

ARTICLE SOLICITED

Articles for the Journal are solicited from all members. Anyone who cares to submit an original article is most welcome to do so. No guarantees are made as to the issue in which the article will be used, but they will be used as soon as possible.

Articles should be camera-ready with one inch margins on all sides.

A statement, releasing the article for publication, should also be included.

INDEX - Vol. III

Ellie Maroon of Altamont, IL, is indexing Volume III. They will be completed and ready for distribution at the September gathering. Those not attending will be receiving their index in the mail.

EARLY HACKERS CREEK FAMILIES IN PRESTON COUNTY???

The following early Hacker's Creek names were found in Oren Morton's History of Preston County, W. Va., as living in that county, then a part of Monongalia County, in 1782: Cuzad, Jacob, living in Kingwood District with 6 in the household; Pringle, Samuel (?), living in Kingwood District with 4 in the household; John Schoolcraft, living in ? district, with 1 in the household; Christian Schoolcraft, living in ? district, with 2 in the household; Jacob Wolfe (1), living in Pleasant District, with 2 in household; Jacob Wolfe (2), living in Pleasant, with ? in household; Samuel Wolfe (?), living in Grant district with 2 in household.

THE GEORGE ROGERS CLARK ADVENTURE IN THE ILLINOIS

Lolita Guthrie has a copy of The George Rogers Clark Adventure in Illinois by Kathrine Wagner Seineke. The book contains several items about John Hacker as well as the "Roster of General George Rogers Clark's So-called Virginia-Illinois Regiment." Lolita sent a copy of the roster for inclusion in the HCPD library. It seems to the editor that if John Hacker was in the regiment, then there would be others from "our" area who served.

If you are interested in knowing if your ancestor is on the roster, send the names to Joy and she will check.

TRIVIA

Q. What's the national origin of the name Jones?

A. It's Welch for Johnson. Haven't you heard the old poem by the Bishop of Lichfield? It goes: "Take ten" he said, "and call them Rice... Take another ten and call them Price... Ahundred more and dub them Hughes... Take fifty others, call them Pughes... Now Roberts name some hundred score... And Williams name a legion more... And call, he moaned in languid tones..."Call all the other Thousands JONES."

- Sent to Sarah (Jones) Trecoast by her brother in Florida and forwarded to the editor by her.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH ELEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

Large numbers of the Hacker's Creek pioneers were Scotch-Irish. To help the members understand more about these early families, Lolita Guthrie submitted the article beginning on the next page. It is from Thomas Condit Miller's and Hu Maxwell's, West Virginia and Its People, Vol. 1, New York, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1913.

Although we realize that the book is probably readily available in West Virginia, it is published here for the out-of-state members.

HARDMAN FAMILY HISTORY

George Powell has asked HCPD to announce that his Hardman history (Vol. III, Iss. 2, p. 69 - "At Last--News Concerning Our Family History Book) contains no information pertaining to the West Virginia Hardman families. He is working very hard on the history and does not have time to answer letters pertaining to W. Va. Hardmans.

NEW UPSHUR COUNTY HISTORY

David A. Bice, President of Jalamap Publications, which purchased the WEST VIRGINIA HILLBILLY in 1983, is the author of a new HISTORY OF UPSHUR COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, for which research and preparation has begun. "The new book will trace Upshur County history from the days before the Indians and pioneers, and conclude with a comprehensive look at the twentieth century in Upshur County.

Copies of the new book will be available on a pre-publication basis. The author is working closely with the Upshur County Heritage Society and Walsworth Publishing Company.

MCDANNALD FAMILY

The following information on the Mc Dannald family has been submitted by Lena Byers:

Near the middle of the 18th century, a family named McDannald emigrated from Scotland to the United States. Two children, Polly and Samuel, were captured by an Indian tribe when small and kept in captivity for perhaps a number of years. Polly, the eldest, had reached 13 years when the chief of the tribe decided to marry her. If she refused, she would be burned at the stake. It so happened an Indian friend agreed to help her escape. One night, he helped the two quite a distance from the camp with foot.

In later years, Polly m. George Setlington. No children.

Samuel Mc Dannald m. Elizabeth Ramsey -

Children:

Hugh m. Mary Stuart

Samuel

*Thomas m. Nancy Stuart

Polly m. James Mayes

Ellen m. Wm. Stuart, son of Edward and Mary

Patsy m. Robert McClung

Rebecca m. James Dever

Thomas and Nancy (Stuart) McDannald had children:

Samuel m. Jane Shumate

Elizabeth m. Presley McIntyre and had 10 children

Julia Ann m. Matthew Nutter and had 6 children

* Addison m. Amanda Simpson and had five children

Francis Marion d. at age eleven

Virginia m. Eli Keyser - no issue

Archibald

Thomas and Nancy, accompanied with some 20 Negro slaves, moved from Bath Co., Va., to W. Va., in 1827 and settled on Hackers Creek, Lewis Co., near Jane Lew, on a farm now known as the old Waggoner farm. They lived there for several years.

An epidemic of typhoid fever occurred and two slaves died. They believed the disease had been contracted from a stagnant pond. The farm was sold and another purchased on Freemans Creek near Jacksons Mill.

Approximately 400 acres at the cost of \$1 per acre were purchased. Negroes were used to clear the land and they remained on this farm until after the Civil War which made the slaves free.

Thomas was obliged to give up the farm due to having been crippled and the slaves freed. He moved to Isaacs Creek, Harrison County, where he d. 29 Jun 1869 and was buried at Broad Run Cemetery. Nancy went to live with her daughter, Virginia Keyser, at Overfield, Barbour Co., and d. there on 17 Jul 1881. She is

McDannal Family - cont.

1869 and was buried at Broad Run Cemetery. Nancy went to live with her daughter, Virginia Keyser, at Overfield, Barbour Co., and d. there on 17 Jul 1881. She is buried at Brushy Fork, Harrison Co., W. Va.

When Thomas McDannald moved to W. Va., his eldest son, Samuel, remained in Virginia with his grandfather Stuart. Samuel graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, PA, practiced medicine in VA then shortly after the Civil War came to W. Va. He married Jane Shumate of Virginia and had children: Clara, Lera, Edward, Charles and Dovie. He died at age 96 at Buckhammon.

Addison lived in Polk Creek District, Lewis County, and was sheriff of the county from 1881 until 1885. After term of office, he farmed and raised stock; he died 14 Jan 1896, buried Polk Creek Cemetery. His children:

Lucy m. Thornton McIntyre

Eliza and Bessie stayed single

Ralph m. Luna Phillips

William m. Nan Atchison and had children: Ed m. Artie Hall and

Myrtle who never married.

RADCLIFFE HISTORY

Dennis Rodgers of Mt. Zion, IL, is still working on the Radcliffe article for the Journal. He realizes that many of you are anxious for the article. However, he still has some areas of the history that are unresolved.

Some troublesome areas: Does anyone have any solid proof that William Radcliff married Deborah Hughes? Does anyone have any solid proof as to the names of his parents?

Queries - cont.

10. Need info on John MOORE b ca 1809 in VA, married Elizabeth BRAGG in Albemarle Co., VA, 13 Mar 1833. Who were parents of John Moore and Elizabeth Bragg? Family moved to Rockbridge Co., VA, from Albemarle ca 1837, and moved to Lewis Co., ca 1848. John d. Apr 1870 in Lewis Co. Their children: Jeremiah B. m. Rebecca DENSMORE; Elizabeth Jane m. William H. BRAGG; Sarah M. m. (1) Charles MILLER and (2) George W. HALL; John W., no info.; Susannah C. m. Charles C. HALL; William Henry m. Margaret Ann POWELL; Mary M., died young; Nancy Hamilton m. Robert P. FLESHER; Robert Cummings m. Margaret Cordelia MURRY; Lucy A. m. Henry C. HALL; Harriet F., no info. Will exchange information. James F. STEPHENS Rt. 1, S. Pineview Dr., Laurinburg, NC 28352

MIGRATIONS, MASSACRES AND SUCH

Cont. from Vol. III, Issue 3, p. 133:

Continuing with the thirteen children of John D. and Elizabeth (Waggoner) Hardman:

4. A son who died in infancy.

5. Samuel B. Hardman, b. 1805; d. 1891; m. (1) Margaret Bonnett and (2) Mrs. M. F. Shurtoff.

6. Thomas Hardman, b. 1807, m. Rebecca Clark 30 Sept 1831 in Lewis Co., now W. Va.

7. William Hardman, b. 1809, d. 1840 in Lexington, KY.

8. Joshua W. Hardman, b. 1811, d. 1893, m. Susan W. Fultz (1816-4 Aug 1885), d/o William and Barbara Fultz. On the 1850 census of Lewis County, they had eight children:

a. Elizabeth Hardman, b. ca 1836; d. 18 Nov 1856 in Lewis Co. of fever.

b. John C. Hardman, b. ca 1838. His wife's name is not known to this writer. She died before 1880. He had at least eleven children:

(1) Jacob b. ca 1860

(2) Joseph, b. ca 1861, m. Dora E. Winemiller 15 Nov 1893. Dora E., b. 5 Jan 1867, was the daughter of Aaron Lee Winemiller (3 Mar 1847/Upshur Co. - 10 Apr 1922/Lewis Co.) and his first wife, Ruhama Marsh (5 Mar 1843/Lewis Co. - 21 Oct 1875/Lewis Co., bur. Vandalia Cemetery), d/o George I. and Margaret (Bonnett) Marsh, whom he married 28 Feb 1866 in Lewis County. Children of Joseph and Dora were: Genevieve, b. Feb 1894, m. a Henry; George Dewey, b. Jun 1899; Lura H., b. June 1896, m. a Jefferson; Queen H., m. a Wyatt, John; Pearl H., m. a McCarty; Mary H. m. a Mc Muldren; and Josey b. Nov 1895.

(3) Nathan, b. ca 1865

(4) John, b. ca 1867

(5) Anthony Lee, b. 1869, d. 1940 and buried in Vandalia Cemetery; m. Ella Francis Winemiller 8 Mar 1895. Ella was a sister to Dora, the wife of Joseph Hardman. Ella, b. 15 Aug 1872, d. 12 May 1909/Lewis Co., and Dora were grandchildren of Noah and Mary Jane (Plant) Winemiller.

Noah Winemiller, b. Nov 1821, d. 4 Jan 1912/Georgetown, bur. Georgetown M.E. Church, was the son of Henry and Ellen Winemiller, who came to present-day Upshur County by 1817 from Maryland. Noah had nine children by his first wife, Mary Jane Plant. They were: Aaron Lee, m. (1) Ruhama Marsh and (2) Rebecca Mollihorn; Anna "Millie" m. Benjamin S. Queen; Mary E., m. (1) Joseph Peterson and (2) a Newton; Milford D. m. (1) Phoebe C. Summers and (2) Austeen Taylor; Lydia m. William Riley Simons; Hester m. John William Bennett; Page B. m. Louella Sophronia Hacker; Gilbert Thomas m. Emma Retta Hacker; and an unidentified child. Noah's second wife was: Naomi Francis Simon and they had: Bertie, who died in infancy; Ethel who m. a Hinkle; Aresta "Reta" m. Walter Robinson; and Ada m. Harry Horner.

Anthony and Ella had children: Helen C., b. Feb 1895; Lee; Edgar; and Lillie E., b. Jun 1898.

(6) Marshal, b. ca 1872

(7) Abeb, b. ca 1873

(8) Sarah M., b. ca 1859

- (9) Virginia, b. ca 1863
- (10) Mary, b. ca 1866
- (11) Nancy, b. ca 1869

It will be noted that the last four children are not in their proper order.

- c. Mary Hardman, b. ca 1840
- d. Ann Hardman, b. ca 1841
- e. Samuel Hardman, b. ca 1842
- f. Rebecca Hardman, b. ca 1844
- g. David Hardman, b. ca 1846
- h. Melvinia Hardman, d. 3 Apr 1855/Lewis Co. of dysentery.

9. Elizabeth Hardman, b. 1813, d. 4 Sept 1855, at the age of 42 years, 2 months and 10 days of dysentery, bur. Mt. Gilead Cemetery; m. 10 Oct 1833 in Lewis Co. to Jacob W. Hudson (6 Dec 1811/Shenandoah, Va. - 9 Dec 1901/Lewis Co., bur. Mt. Gilead), a step-son of David Wetzel Sr. Hudson's mother was Regina Fultz. He was a sherriff of Lewis County before the Civil War and was on the side of the north during the conflict. After Elizabeth's death in 1855, he m. (2) Permelia Watson Jackson. Jacob and Elizabeth had seven children:

- a. Parthenia Hudson, b. ca 1835; m. Charles Frank McCue 17 Dec 1855 in Lewis Co.
- b. Almira Hudson, b. ca 1840; m. Andrew Lunsford 5 Nov 1867 in Lewis Co. and had seven children, four of whom were living in 1900. One daughter, Dora B. (29 Sept 1868-30 Sept 1897) m. a Waggoner and is buried in Mt. Gilead Cemetery.
- c. Matilda F. Hudson, b. ca 1845; m. 1 Aug 1865 in Lewis Co. to E. Lee Smith.
- d. Perry C. Hudson, b. ca 1837
- e. Marion C. Hudson, d. 27 Nov 1848 at the age of 6 years, 7 months and 13 days and bur. in Mt. Gilead Cemetery.
- f. George Washington Hudson, b. ca 1849, one of twins
- g. William Worth Hudson, a minister, twin to George Washington; d. 25 Oct 1872 at the age of 24 years and 3 days. Buried at Mt. Gilead.

10. Peter Jamison Hardman, b. ca 1819, d. 1891, m. Hannah Finley and went to IN.

11. John G. Hardman, b. 1817; d. 1897; m. Malinda Forinash (1822-1884), d/o Jacob and Katherine (Crites) Forinash. John and Malinda lived in Braxton Co. and had five children in 1850: Jacob M., b. ca 1840; William H., b. ca 1842; Martha A., b. ca 1844; Mary E., b. ca 1846; and Cintha J., b. ca 1847.

12. Daniel Hardman, b. 1822, d. young and buried on a hillside near the Georgetown schoolhouse.

13. David Hardman, b. ca 1826, died same day and Daniel and buried beside him.

4. JACOB HARDMAN, the fourth child of Peter and Charlotte Lazier/Lasier Hardman, b. ca 1778; m. 20 Dec 1808 Elizabeth Ann Coon. No information in HCPD files on this couple. Information would be appreciated.

5. HENRY HARDMAN, b. 1 May 1781; d. 1870; m. (1) Elizabeth Hacker on 19 Sept 1808⁴⁹ in Harrison Co., with Joseph Cheuvront officiating and (2) Juliana Rinehart on 14 Apr 1815.

Elizabeth Hacker, b. 1784, at Nutters Fort, according to The Hacker Record by William Hacker of Shelbyville, IN. Other records indicate she may have been born at Bushes Fort. She was named for Elizabeth (Betsy) Hacker Freeman, her father's sister who was killed by Indians at Wests Fort in 1778. Elizabeth was a most delicate child and a most unfortunate one. The month after her marriage to Henry, in company with Peter and Margaret (Hacker) Hardman, (Peter and Henry were brothers - Margaret and Elizabeth were sisters), they started out to seek a new home on the Mad River in Green County, Ohio. All that she and Henry owned was a horse, a side saddle, and a feather bed. The saddle and bed were on the horse, and Elizabeth mounted the horse on top of the feather bed. In this manner, they started for their new home 300 miles away in the far west. Henry walked and assisted his brother in driving cattle. They reached west of the Scioto Valley. There they halted and prepared to make camp for the night. The horse that Elizabeth was riding became unmanageable, the saddle turned, and Elizabeth came down under the horse's heels. The horse stepped on her and she received a broken thigh bone. There was no Surgeon or Medical aide for 100 miles. Her brother-in-law, Peter, had to reduce the fracture and bandage her wounds as best he could. This was the end of the journey for Elizabeth. She was taken on a few miles to a cabin where she found shelter until she might recover. Henry remained with her while Peter and his family went on.

The following spring, Elizabeth, having so far recovered to resume their journey, in due time, with Henry, reached the home of his brother, Peter in Green County (Fairfield/Fairborn) Ohio where they continued to reside until the fall of 1811 at which time Elizabeth gave birth to her first child, a girl who was named Charlotte by her uncle Peter for his own mother. Elizabeth survived the birth of her daughter by only two hours. She died and was buried in the same graveyard (Mitman Cemetery) as Margaret, her sister, who lived until 1815. Margaret cared for Charlotte until 1814 when her own health failed. The little girl was then sent to her father who had returned to Hacker's Creek and remarried. In 1826, when the old home place on Hacker's Creek was visited by Peter Hardman and his son, Jacob of South Bend, IN, Charlotte was a fine intelligent young woman with quite a get up about her.⁵⁰ She has, no doubt, made her way through the world in a creditable Manner.

The wives of Henry Hardman have created a problem for HCPD researchers. According to the above statement from The Hacker Record, Henry had remarried by 1814; according to a listing of children for him, researched by Minnie McWhorter in earlier years, he had children John D., b. 10 Oct 1811 and Margaret b. 14 Nov 1813. If these dates are correct, then Henry and Elizabeth had two children before her death in 1811 and it was probably after John's birth that she died. It would also appear that Henry may have had a wife between Elizabeth and Juliana.

Because of the confusion, the family of Henry and his wives will not be listed. If the information becomes available to the editor at a later date, a supplement to this article will be written.

6. CATHERINE HARDMAN, (1787-1867) m. (1) James Hyde Jr. on 20 Mar 1801 and (2) Peter Waggoner on 4 Nov 1814. This family is thoroughly discussed in Vol. II, Issue 2, p. 55-56.

7. DANIEL HARDMAN, b. 6 Nov 1787 in Virginia; m. 9 Jun 1806 in Harrison Co. to Nancy Fowler, b. 29 May 1788 in Va. In 1833, they came to Canaan Twp., Morrow County, Ohio, where they purchased 80 acres on section 33, paying \$110.00 to a second party, who had purchased the land from the government. They lived there until Daniel's death on 19 Jan 1837. Nancy died in 1876. There were 14 children. The names of all of them are not known. Daniel and Nancy were

Methodist. Their known children:

1. Sarah Hardman, b. 1 Dec 1809/Harrison Co., Va.; m. 4 Feb 1834/Marion Co., OH, to Job Foust (B. 30 Jan 1812/Oxford Twp., Delaware Co., OH), s/o Jacob. In 1840, they lived in Canaan Twp., Marion Co., OH; in 1850 Westfield Twp., Morrow Co., OH. and in 1856 moved to Van Wert Co., OH, residing in Hoaglin Twp. Sarah d. 17 Apr 1889 in Van Wert Co. and is buried in Taylor Cemetery. Job/s death date is unknown, although he was living in April 1889. Nine children:

a. Albert Foust, b. 11 Jun 1835/Marion Co., OH; m. (1) 1857 Mary Elizabeth Beamer and (2) 1886 Louisa Schreckengast. Served in Civil War, Co. G 47th Regt Reg. OVI 1864-1865. Died 10 May 1910 Van Wert Co., OH, bur. Mohr Cemetery, Cavett, OH.

b. James Henry Foust, b. 5 Feb 1837 OH.; d. 16 Feb 1879, Van Wert Co., OH, bur. Mohr Cemetery, Cavett, OH.

c. Mary Ellen Foust, b. 16 Dec 1838, OH

d. Lester B. Foust, b. 13 Aug 1840, d. during Civil War. Pvt. 52 Reg. Co. A.; d. 20 Apr 1863 Nashville, TN.

e. Nancy Rosanna Foust, b. 20 Aug 1842, d. 24 Apr 1843.

f. Lucy Arvilla Foust, b. 1 Apr 1844, Morrow Co., OH; m. (1) 1865 John Knestrick who served in the Civil War and (2) 1883 Van Wert Co., Oh, to Milton Hemlinger. Lucy d. 9 Dec 1929 Defiance Co., OH, and is buried Sherwood Cemetery, Defiance Co. Five children by John Knestrick and four by Hemlinger.

(1) Sarah Ellen Knestrick, b. 17 Jan 1866 Van Wert Co., OH; m. (1) Frank Counsellor and (2) John Eller; d. 21 Feb 1956, Defiance Co., OH.

(2) Horace Knestrick, b. ca 1868 OH

(3) Isaac Seymour Knestrick, b. Jul 1869; m. 28 Apr 1898, Van Wert Co., OH, Josephine Counsellor; d. 28 Jan 1936.

(4) Willis Knestrick, b. 1872, OH; d. 28 Jan 1943, Leslie, MI.

(5) Mary Virginia Knestrick, b. 1879, OH;; m. (1) Hugh Davidson and (2) Frank Caswell and (3) Marion Holtry.

(6) Daisy Myrtle Hemlinger, b. 17 Mar 1884, Scott, Van Wert Co., OH; m. Anson Elmer Wheaton; d. 6 Jan 1963, Defiance Co., Oh. Two daughters. Daisy was the grandmother of Lucy Weaver of Defiance who has provided the information on Daniel Hardman and his descendants.

(7) David Hemlinger, b. 17 Mar 1884 (twin), d. in infancy.

(8) Margaret Mae Hemlinger, b. 10 Feb 1886, Van Wert Co., OH; m. 8 May 1912 Lee Ernest Eitniet; d. 8 Apr 1947, Defiance Co., Oh. No issue.

(9) Albert Lewis Hemlinger, b. 15 Aug 1888, Van Wert Co., OH; d. 22 May 1919, Defiance Co., OH No children.

g. Daniel Foust, b. 17 Apr 1848, OH; m. Sarah _____; d. 5 Sept 1885, Van Wert Co., OH. Bur. Mohr Cemetery, Cavett, OH. One son and one daughter.

h. Chauncey M. Foust, b. 14 Apr 1854, OH; d. 19 Nov 1934; wife's name unknown. No issue.

i. Martha Foust, b. 19 Jan 1855; d. 19 Aug 1876; bur. Taylor Cemetery, Van Wert, OH.

2. Abraham Hardman, b. 25 Apr 1825/Harrison Co., Va.; m. (1) 7 Mar 1849 to Hannah Oliver and (2) 24 Jun 1857 to Eliza Rogers. Abraham was tenth in order of Daniel's and Nancy's children. Abraham had three children by Hannah: Sarah Ann m. Wesley Myers and lived in Cardington, OH; Hannah E., m. M. Geyer and lived in Paulding Co., OH; and the third died in infancy. Abraham had seven children by Eliza: Mary O., Martha J., John C., Ida, Lewis, William H. and one who died in infancy. Abraham resided near Mt. Gilead, Ohio, on 95 acres.

ENDNOTES:

49. Date reported as 27 Sept 1805 in Vol. II, Issue 2, p. 55.

This concludes the series on the Hardman family; as stated many times in earlier articles, any information on any of the family would be appreciated and will be published at a later date.

BROAD RUN CEMETERY
Some Notes

Some notes on the Broad Run Cemetery were found in Old Cemeteries in Lewis County, West Virginia, by Miss Edythe Rohrbough of Weston, W. Va., and found in the D.A.R. Library in Washington, D. C., by Doris Poinsett may be of interest to members.

"The first person buried in this Cemetery was a man by the name of Bush. He had gone out to pick apples and the body was found with his hands and feet missing. The tracks of a bear were found nearby and the neighbors followed and killed a large black bear. When the bear was cut open, the hands and feet of Mr. Bush were found in the stomach of the bear.

"The present care-taker (1944) has been at this Cemetery for more than fifty years. A short time after taking over the work of Carekeeper, he found a stone with the initial E.L.O. July 26, 1639. The D, presumably, meant Deceased. The government sent a man from Washington a few years ago to look at this stone and sometime later it disappeared from the Cemetery."

ORIGINAL MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF ENON BAPTIST CHURCH

The membership roll of the Enon Baptist Church in Harrison County was copied from the originals by Robert B. Smith. They are of interest to HCPD members because people from Enon traveled to Broad Run Baptist Church on a regular basis. Many HCPDers can trace their "roots" to some of these families.

Church Members as of Nov. 1857 - cont.

Clarasy Bussey		1860
Marthey Williams	Restored	1861
Joanee D. A. Bayley	By letter	1861
Sary Bayley	By letter	1861
Sabra Shahan		1861

ORIGINAL MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF ENON BAPTIST CHURCH

(As copied from the original) by Robert B. Smith

Gorge W. Dakon		1
Wilford Drummond	Dropped	2
Manly Moris	Exc., Restored, Excl. April 1849, Restore 1853	
Nancy Drummond	Excluded	
Nancy Maxwell		3
Melison Maxwell		4
Sary Davis	Dropt	5
Thomas Drummond	By letter dismissed 1848	
Thomas Hill	Excluded	
Harriet Hill	Excluded	
Rebecca Morris		6
Catharine Richards	Dismissed	
Lucinda Dakon	Deceased 1853	
Rebecca Carter	Dismissed 1844	
Bedwell Maxwell	Deceased	
Dorothy Baccus		7
Margaret Singer	Excluded 1856	8
Mark Williams	Deceased March 25th. 1847	
Jane Williams	Dec. Oct. 1856	9
James Maxwell	Deceased Febuary 17th. ^h 8--56--1842 ^m	
Mary Skinner	Exc. 1844	
Wm. Jones	Exc. , Restored, Excluded	
Caroline Ferguson	Exc.	
Prudence Jones	Exc.	
Susy Baccus		10
Thomas Maxwell	Exc.	
Nathaniel Maxwell	Exc.	
Emeline Drummond	Dismist by letter	
Rebecca Baccheus	Deceased Sept. 9th. 1843	
David Maxwell	Deceased	
Samuel T. Flowers	Exc.	
James Harbert	Dismissed	
Wm. Jones Jr.	Excluded	
Pary Wolf	Excluded	
Amaretta Flowers		11
Mary Jones	Excl.	
Ann Percy	Excluded	
Maryann Maxwell	Deceased July 1853	

Catharine Maxwell		12
Manly Morris	Restored , Excluded April 1849	
William Jones	Restored, Excluded Aug. 1855	
Jese J. Jones	Excluded	
Elizabeth Ann Woalf	Excluded Aug. 1851	
Ercela Backus		13
Jane Carter		14
Eliza Carter		15
Mahala Jones	Excluded	
Rodaann Drummond	By letter, By letter dismissed 1848	
Harriet Morris		16
Jane Williams	Excluded	
Ann Vanhorn		
Sidney Brown	By letter dismissed 1850, Decd.	
Harriet Carter		17
Sary Bonnel	Excluded 1856	18
Elizabeth Maxwell		19
John Gain	Exc.	
Jane Bonnel	Deseast 1855	
Amos Maxwell		20
Martha Baccus		21
Elizabeth Carter		22
Adoniram J. Harbert	By letter, By letter dismissed 1848	
Elizabeth Harbert	By letter, By letter dismissed 1848	
Margaret Williams		23
Mary Gain	Excluded June 1851	
Kissiah Bacchues		24
Nancy J. Maxwell	By letter dism.	
Julietta Davis		25
Thomas Richards	Dismissed	
David Carter		26
William H. Carter		27
Daniel N. Davis	Excluded Aug. 1855, Restored 1860	
Eliza Bussy	Exc.	
Mary S. McCann	Dismist	
Robert Carter		28
Benjamin Drummond	Dismist	
Washington McCan	Exc.	
Wm. Williams		29
Reuhama Morris		30
Jane Carter		31

Sarah Carter	Dropt	32
Richard Shahan	By letter, Excluded	
Elizabeth Shahan	By letter, Deceast 1854	
Mary A. Shahan	By letter dismiss	
John W. Shahan	By letter dismiss	
Gorge Dakon	Deceast May 14, 1855	
Martha Shahan	Dropt	33
Ersula Davis	Excl. 1856	34
Hezekiah Davis	Excl. 1850	
Satira Davis	Excl.	
Rebecca Maxwell	Exc.	
John Green	Excluded	
David J.S. Johnson	Excluded Sept. 15th. 1849	
Overtun S. Ritter	Excluded 1856	35
William B. Johnson	By letter dismissed	
John B. Johnson	BY letter dismissed 1848	
Marthy Ann Green	Dropt	36
Susan Ritter		37
Ralph Powell	By letter 1848, By letter dis	
Roxolina Powell	By letter, By letter dis.	
Abraham Gabbord	Received by letter, Exc.1851	
Dian Gabbord		38
Timothy T. Ritter		39
Mary Clark		40
Marshel Peppers	By letter	41
Mary Peppers	By letter	42
Sarah Jane Shahan		
Leucretia Marsh		
Jeramiah D. Dakon		
Jerusa Ash		

CHURCH MEMBERS AS OF NOV. 1857

(As copied from the original) by Robert B. Smith

George W. Dakon
Manly Moris
Nancy Maxwill
Rebeca Moris
Dartney Backus
Susin Skiner
Amarety Flowers
Cathern Maxwill
Ersely Backus
Jane Childers
Eliza Martin
Harriet Moris Excluded
Harriet Carter
Elizabeth Carter
Amus Maxvill
Marthy Backus
Elizabeth Cosin
Margret Shahan
Kissey Stutler
Juleeta Backus - Name left out
David Carter
Robert Carter
William Williams
Ruhamy Maxvill
Susin E. Dakon
Dianner Gabert
Thimethey Ritter - Left out
Mary X Clark X By letter dismissed 1858.
Marshel Pepers
Mary Pepers
Sarah Jane Scott
Lucretia Marsh
Jeremiah J. Dakon
Jurusy Ash
William H. Carter
Elizabeth Busey Restoard Sister Bussey by letter dismissed 1858

CHURCH MEMBERS 1858
(As copied from the original)

Allis Childers		1858
John Bartlett		1858
Poly Bartlett	By letter	1858
Nancy Jain Ritter	Bap.	1859
Wm. G. Dakon	Bap.	January 16th. 1859
Edmond Shahan	Bap.	January 16th. 1859
Mary Allsinday Dakon	Bap.	January 16th. 1859
Thornbary Peper	By letter	1859
John Ferguson	Letter	1859
Milia Ferguson	By letter	1859
Mary Ferguson	By letter	1859
Nansey Martin	Bap.	1859
Agness Denison	Bap.	1859
Margret Singer	Restored	1859
Marthy Beach	Bap.	1859
Benjaman Davison	By letter	1859
Sarah Davison	Bap.	1859
Jane Richards	Bap. Repoart 51	1859
Massey Dennison	Bap.	1859
Elizabeth Colon	Bap.	1859
Thomis Williams	Bap.	1859
Huey Williams	Bap.	1859
Walter Dennison	Bap.	1859
Edmond Dennison	Bap.	1859
Nancy Dennison	Bap.	1859
John Carter	Bap.	1859
Harrett Carter	Bap.	1859
Marry Jane Marsh	Rec. by letter	1859
James E. McTyre	Bap.	1859
Elizabeth An Davis	Bap.	1859
Frasis M. Kile	Rec. by letter	1860
Mary Kile	Rec. by letter	1860
Barnet Richard	Deceased 61	1860
Salina Richard		1860
Gusty J. Martin		1860
Elizabeth Martin		1860
Jacob Martin		1860
Elizabeth Martin		1860
Beckwith McNeemer		1860

Continued on page 182

Long Point Cemetery

The Long Point Cemetery contain the graves of many pioneers to the Walkersville and Jacksonville area of Lewis County. It is located about one-half mile northwest of Walkersville in southern Lewis County, W.Va. Inscriptions collected 28 November 1981, beginning with back part of Cemetery and progressing toward entrance at the road.

By Hartzel Strader

Row 1

Skinner, Herbie J. 9 June 1953 -29 July 1971
Baker, Harry 26 Feb 1887 - 13 April 1978
Pearl 7 Jan 1901

Row 2

Sapp, Orville H. Jr. 1941-1968 father
Frame, Nellie Sapp 1892-1979
Bradford, Eva Sapp 4 March 1948 - 21 June 1970
Fisher, Jimmie Francis 23 Aug 1947-13 March 1970
Baker, Harry 1887-1978
Williams, Oval T. 1900-1966
Rhoda R. 1879-1968
James A. 1899-19
Richardson, Joseph A. 11 Dec 1960-13 Dec 1969

Row 3

Fisher, John Lee 1944-1950
F. Thomas 1939-1950
Weaver, Clark M. 1861-1941
Elizabeth A. 1856-1944

Row 4

Alkire, John S. 1858-1944
Maude 1891-1893
Hattie L. 1865-1959
Alkire, John d. 10 June 1872, aged 32y ? m. 13 dys
Hefner, Thomas E. d. 20 Feb 1891 aged ly 4m s/o S.W. &M.E. Hefner
Sprigg, Joseph R. 1877-1962
Sprigg, Elizabeth d. 12 Aug 1871 age 64y 5m 22ds w/o J. D. Sprigg
Sprigg, George d. 12 Aug 1878 7y 12ds s/o S.E. &L.J. Sprigg
Sprigg, Laura J. d. 28 Feb 1882 aged 33y 6m 7d w/o S.E. Sprigg
Sprigg, S.E. 10 Sept 1829 - 12 Dec 1908
Weaver, Margaret E. 1875-1964
Sprigg, David Wade 1878-1961 Odd Fellow
Sprigg, infant b'd 17 Oct 1890 child of C.E. & W.
son 1916-1916 child of C.E. & W.
Lois 1918-1918 a/o C.E. &W.
Charles E. 1880-1968
Wessie E. 1889-1973

Long Point Cem. cont'd

Row 5

SPRIGG, Robert J. 1910-
Verna M. 1921-
MYERS, Lola M. 1901-
SPRIGG, Helen L. 1911-1962
Mary Margaret b&d 9 July 1910 d/o C&H
Clark 1873-1952 AF&AM
Hattie H. 1872-19
sandstone, initials JSA
sandstone, initials HLA

Row 6

COOPER, Lucy Evans 1910-1962
3 sandstones - inscriptions not legible
sandstone (? inscription - R.B. HER age B O 22 43) 1776

ANDERSON, Ann ?1832-1882 w/o J.J. Anderson
ANDERSON, J.J. 27 July 1836-18 March 1910

Row 7

FELTNER, Robert 1835-1915
Margaret E. 1848-19 his wife
ANDERSON, James J. 1860-1862
ANDERSON, Wilmer H. 1869-1872
ANDERSON, John 1803-1893
Hannah 1805-1866 his wife
BENNETT, William 18 Sept 1775 - 31 March 1857 - "Having lived 29,280
days, without guile and without reproach, progenitor
of 248 descendants, the offspring of his wife Rebecca
McCally"
BENNETT, Rebecca d. 24 May 1820 aged 43y 7m 3d w/o Wm. Bennett
BENNETT, Elizabeth d. 11 April 1852 aged 64y 9m 15d w/o Wm. Bennett
EVANS, Omar 1880-1970
Gracie G. 1891-1960

Row 8

BENNETT, William Jr. 26 Dec 1808 - 12 May 1882
GODFREY, George D. 1910-1968
Mary E. 1914-
GODFREY, Roma H. 1901-1974

Row 9

GODFREY, Lorty M. 1906-19
Naomi M. 1901-1978
LORENTZ, Arthur G. 5 April 1860-28 Dec 1900
LORENTZ, Alonzo d. 28 Oct 1885 aged 27y 10m 27d
sandstone
(? BURRIDGE), Martha J. d. 31 March 1860 aged 55y 6m 16d w/o J.L.
LORENTZ, Mary E. 25 Sept 1846 - 1868 w/o John AC LORENTZ
LORENTZ, John A.C. d. 10 July 1869

Row 9 continued

Long Point Cem. cont'd

Row 9 continued

BENNETT, James M. 4 Aug 1848-16 July 1868
BENNETT, Casander E. 27 Jan 1850-14 Feb 1870
BENNETT, Harriet M. 2 Oct 1852-27 Jan 1873
BENNETT, Clarissah 3 June 1855-11 Dec 1876

Row 10

HAWKINS, Wesley O. 1887-1967
Ninnetta 1890-1963
BENNETT, J. Lorentz 1877-1964 AF&AM
Ivy Hornor 1875-1964
BENNETT, Beulah 12 Dec 1883-10 Oct 1957
BENNETT, W. Worth 16 Dec 1880-16 Jan 1911
BENNETT, N. D. 1844-1911
Lucy Lorentz 1866-1923 his wife
LORENTZ, Louisa d. 28 April 1866 aged ly 2m ldy d/o S.A.&A.J.
LORENTZ, Philip A. 1830-1907 father
Adelaid J. Bailey 1833-1881 mother his wife
FLAKE, Richard 1926-1958
BLAKE, (no other inscription) mother & father

Row 11

BLAKE, Amos W. 1902-1974
Ethel M. 1911-19
Richard S. 1926-1958
MOSS, John P. 17 March 1863- 1 Jan 1868
TAYLOR, Rev. John W. 19 March 1849 - 29 March 1875
CASTO, Joel C. d. 6 Dec 1885 s/o S.M. & Mary
ROBY, Margaret d. 27 May 1877 aged 48y 3m 9d w/o E.H.
GOODWIN, Edna Maud d. 7 Dec 1877 aged 9m 12d d/o S.S. & M.A.
sandstone
WEAVER, May V. 26 May 1873-12 Nov 1905 w/o Charles
COLE, Sarah J. 1828-1919 w/o W.R. Cole
sandstone
GOLDEN, Oscar D. 19 March 1889-27 Feb 1918 s/o A.B. & C.J.
SIERS, Dennis B. 1937-1958
FOX, Lee Glen 1953-1955

Row 12

WILSON, infant d. 28 Sept 1891 aged ly 3m 7d d/o A.K. & G.E.
CLARK, Elizabeth 8 May 1837-5 June 1896 w/o W.S.
CLARK, Welton S. d. 14 Jan 1890 aged 49y 14d
CLARK, Medora A. d. 25 Oct 1885 aged 15y 9d d/o W.S. & E.E.
CLARK, Charles 15 March 1888-3 Aug 1892
MYERS, Lee 23 June 1879-17 Oct 1930
MYERS, Nancy A. 28 Jan 1855-6 May 1894 w/o W.A. Myers
MYERS, William A. 1853-1919
sandstone

Long Point Cem. cont'd

Row 13

GORK, Clarence 4 June 1881-13 Oct 1895 s/o W.W. & M.G.
MYERS, John E. 1826-1905
Sarah Jane 1831-1914
HYRE (weathered - not legible)

Row 14

WEAVER, Elizabeth 12 June 1906-2 Feb 192-
WEAVER, Camilla Lucile 25 Feb 1922-29 March 1924
WEAVER, Daisy 3 March 1901-10 Aug 1904
WEAVER, William Lee 1862-1939 father
Eva May 1869-1908 mother
COOPER, William H. 1858-1943
Roxa L. 1856-1945
COOPER, Wm. Evan 1889-1928
COOPER, Marshall F. 17 April 1878 - 6 May 1915 s/o W.H. & R. L.
COOPER, Ada Nevada 1892-1912 d/o W.H.&R.L.
Mamie Gay 1894-1913 d/o W.H.&R.L.
LESTER, Ida M. 23 April 1882-10 Dec 1907 d/o W.H.&R.L. COOPER
GREEN, Martha A. 1825-1922

Row 15

DODSON, Edna M. 30 May 1885-26 May 1908 w/o R.G.
SIMS, Washington A. 15 May 1848-1 April 1929
Amanda A. 2 Oct 1848-16 Jan 1924
Martha 1928-1942
Mildred 1917-1941
LAW, M. Ethel 9 Aug 1893-14 Nov 1977
LAW, Florence G. 10 March 1885-18 June 1966
LAW, Emma T. 1855-1938
Arthur Maynard 20 Sept 1880-10 Nov 1957 Pvt Co. T, 2 Regt. W.Va.
Inf., Spanish American War
Lizzie B. 1878-1950

Row 16

BOSO, Lowell A. 5 April 1906-15 Dec 1906 s/o Dr. F.M.&L.L.
DIXON, A. 1855-1904 AF&AM
DAVIS, Lucille 1908-1937
BOSO, Lida L. 23 Nov 1882-13 Nov 1967
PRIEST, ----
GIBSON, Georgia V. 13 Aug 1909-13 Oct 1909

Row 17

CAYTON, James D. 1958-1958 s/o James & Delores
CAYTON, Ricky 1954
HAROLD, Mary Beulah 1890-1915
HAROLD, Iza 1885-1914
(? PRIEST), Maxine 1926-1951
(? PRIEST), Stanley 1924-1948
BENNETT, Mary Dennison 1900-1924
HEFLIN, L. E. 17 March 1865-19 Feb 1916
HEFLIN, Mannie B. 12 April 1892 - 7 Sept 1914 d/o L.E.&Julia B.
HARPER, John S. 1882-1936

Long Point Cem. cont'd

Row 18

ALKIRE ----

ALKIRE, W.J. 1848-1925

Mary J. 1854-1943 his wife

ALKIRE, Cecil 3 Oct 1884-14 Aug 1964

The following are DAVIS or DENNISON

Mary 1934-1945

William E. 1865-1928

Sarah J. 1871-1944

Andra C. 1905-1928

Mabel E. 1913-1946

Betty J. 1932-1932

Row 19

COOPER, Viola S. 1916-1960

COOPER, Orval F. 1906-1957

COOPER, Archie G. 1902-1932

COOPER, Ila G. 1875-1947

Row 20

HEFLIN, Opie D. 1898-1960

Lebbons E. 1895-1944

FIDLER, Vera B. 1914-1958

BURKE, Iris R. 1908-1929

BURKE, Dr. J. A. 1868-1928

BURKE, Edna L. 1878-1951

LEAVITT, Newman L. 1888-1949

Dora 1889-1940

Row 21

GODFREY, T.C. 1868-1952

Drusella 1869-1959

WIMER, Ofa H. 1892-1930

Opal M. 1896-1975

McINISH, Charles E. 1906-1958 AF&AM

CUNNINGHAM, William J. 1869-1943

Mary R. 1870-1944

SPAUR, Worthington Lee 1882-1974

Jessie Reeder 1893-19

BENNETT, George 1867-1937

Geraldine 1871-1937

Row 22

BROOKS, Fred Hobart 1896-1972

Madge G. 1900-

HYRE, Odie C. 1882-1958

KILEY, Fred 1902-1936

HOBART, Pearly H. 23 Sept 1876-1 July 1898 w/o A.P. HOBART

Long Point Cem. cont'd

Row 23

HOBERT, A. P. 1872-1943
Margaret Etta 1873-1950
CUNNINGHAM, E.M. 1874-1943
WILSON, Charles P. 1897-1949 AF&AM
Myrtle M. 1897-1963
J. Pierre 1883-1974
Iva Pearl 1886-1931
Cora E. 1863-1944
Alonzo K. 1869-1933 AF&AM
WILSON, Frank 1900-1962
Martha 1868-1950
H. O. 1870-1932
Ruby 1898-1939

Row 24

McQUAIN, William 21 Sept 1921-7 June 1959, WWII & Korea
McQUAIN, Lleman M. 14 Sept 1918-24 Feb 1945, WW II
DAVISON, David W. 1862-1933
M. Louisa 1876-1952
COOPER, James H. 1895-1972
Olana F. 1906-19
Herbert Eugene 1929-1938
BROWN, O.D. "Dick" 1887-1976
Angella 1892-1962
WILMOTH, Jienell R.N. d/o Louvina & Walter 1921-1946
SIMONS, Jerome G. 1874-1949
Flora B. 1874-1953
SIMONS, Glenn 1903-1965
COSNER, Fletcher V. 1907-1979
COSNER, Isabella Jeffries 1906-1947

Row 25

McELHANEY, Daniel E. 1898-1946
Fanny E. Rowe 1883-1951
WIDGEON, Leslie J. 1905-1965
Ethel S. 1906-
CAYTON, Adam L. 5 May 1870-23 Sept 1961 AF&AM
Lillie J. 6 Sept 1871 - 30 July 1962
Linda Carroll 1945-1946
Orie 1917-1969
WARNER, Charles 1877-1949
Etta B. 1880-1970
MYERS, Beulah Warner 1899-1976

Row 26

SIMONS, W. Britt 1883-1947
Minnie E. 1883-1964
SIMONS, Suzanna 1956 d/o Gary & Margaret
BENNETT, John L. 1861-1951
Ingabi E. 1866-1943
BENNETT, Lawrence Edward 9 Oct 1873-25 Sept 1962

Long Point Cem. cont'd

Row 27

ROWE, John A. 1910-
Ethel M. 1908-1966

Row 28

SIMONS, James Robert 1959-1980
RIDDELL, George W. 1904-1971
Mildred R. 1912-
McCLAIN, A.A. 28 Nov 1874-12 Nov 1965
Laura 1 July 1878-31 Dec 1947
McCLAIN, George E. 1935-1969
McCLAIN, E. FRANK 16 June 1938-12 Aug 1976

Row 29

McQUAIN, J. Sam 16 Dec 1902
Flaria A. 20 March 1900-11 June 1977
REEDER, Arthur R. 1890-1976
Virginia M. 1889-1960

Row 30

HEFFNER, Brenice Reeder 1879-1967
BULL, Arthur C. 1884-1951
Jennie V. 1891-1981
HAROLD, Roy William 1887-1950
Ida Alberta 1893-1950
HOLSTEIN, Frederick H. 1868-1945
Clyde M. 1878-19

Row 31

WILSON, Ethel Grace 16 Aug 1898-18 Sept 1969
SMITH, Reverend G. D. 23 March 1868-8 Aug 1963 AF&AM
WATSON-BACORN, William 1871-1948
Blanche 1870-1949
Lon A. 1881-1962
Mary C. 1882-1971
WILSON, James Ausbin 1873-1962
Dora Frances 1875-1969
ADAMS, Walter S. 1869-1953
Temple R. 1884-1971
DIXON, Zola Ersle 1916-1964
TRAYLOR, Vaiden W. 1879-1969
Burla E. 1892-1953

Post Chapel Cemetery

The Post Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery is located on a hill south of the village of Crawford in southern Lewis County, W.Va. The church building was razed about the year 1940 but the cemetery is well kept and continued in use. It is conveniently located along the Old Turnpike leading to Union Hill and Frenchton. Inscriptions collected 20 August 1981. By Hartzel Strader

Row 1 - on east side of driveway

Strader, Floyd A. 1908-1967 (s/o John Amos & Crosby (SMITH) STRADER
Mary L. 1915-

Row 1

Potts, Dr. D.E. d. 31 July 1889, aged 41yr 6 mo.
Sandstone - no marking
Sandstone - no marking
Sandstone - marking J.H.
Bird, S.B.

Row 2

Morrison, James d. 11 Dec 1886, aged 10yr 2m 27d, s/o J.M. & M.A.
Byrd, Lina w/o S. d. 8 June 1885, aged 17yr 9m 23d
Byrd, Tommie b. 1 June 1883, d. 12 Aug 1901
Simons, Christian b. 20 Jul 1840, d. 2 May 1924 - 10th W.Va. Inf.
S. Jane b. 13 Jan 1845, d. 8 Aug 1932
Simons, Alvin D. b. 13 July 1870, d. 3 Jul 1943
Simons, Mary A. b. 7 April 1871, d. 16 June 1950
Underwood, Robert D. Sen. d. 5 Sept 1887, aged 81yr 8ms.
Charlotte b. 31 Jan 1815, d. 2 April 1897 w/o Robert P.

Row 3

Strader, John A. 1881-1960 (s/o John & Elizabeth (LINGER) STRADER)
Crosby 1887-1954 (w/o John A. STRADER)
Simons, Rachel b. Oct 1809, d. 18 Jan 1880, w/o J.D. Simons
Byrd, Molawren b. 24 April 1850, d. 25 Aug 1895
many sandstones in this row - no markings

Row 4

many sandstones with no markings
Smith, Samuel G. b. 10 March 1890, d. 8 Oct 1892
Glen btd 11 June 1893 children of H.M. & S.A.

Row 5

Roby, Marriett b. 1845, d. 1882 w/o J. W. Roby
Smith, Judith A. d. 1946
Underwood, James William b. 12 Oct 1871, d. 12 March 1895 s/o C.L.&M.E.
Watson, Maynard Loudon d. 7 May 1979 aged 74 yrs
Smith, Wm. B. 1865-1913
Smith, Nancy b. 12 Jun 1841, d. 17 Aug 1922 w/o James Smith

Row 5 continued

Smith, Jasper N. b. 10 June 1877, d. 16 Feb 1935(s/o John & Nancy () SMITH
Vernia b. 15 July 1881, d. 9 Sept 1961
Smith, Ressie Jane b. 28 Oct 1912, d. 26 March 1974 (w/o Ralph SMITH)

Row 6

Watson, Mabel J. b. 19 Oct 1907, d. 16 May 1909 d/o J.W.&E.A.
Watson, Jas. W. b. 11 Nov 1873, d. 18 Aug 1910
Morrison, Alice Watson b. 17 April 1878, d. 9 March 1949
Watson, Moses Eli 1882-1921
Lillie Watson Jenkins 1879-1965
Watson, G. Loudin 1870-1949
Lydia J. 1874-1945
Horner, Avis Watson b. 1 Nov 1902, d. 16 Jan 1956
Carlin, Margaret b. 11 July 1915, d. 13 July 1915, d/o W.R.&G.E.
Singleton, Charles H. b. 24 May 1890, d. 26 Feb 1958, Pfc 17 W.Va. Inf.WWI
Moore, Reid L. b. 22 Aug 1888, d. 18 March 1928
Esta G. his wife b. 28 Oct 1891
Moore, Infant s/o R.L.&E.G. b. 28 Oct 1911, d. 29 Oct 1911

Row 7

Simons, Viola Johns 1867-1944
Hefner, Olive J. b. 23 July 1866, d. 9 March 1940
Johns, Martha b. 25 Dec 1839, d. 13 Sept 1912, w/o James Johns
Johns, James b. 3 Jan 1844, d. 8 March 1913
Kelley, Cevert Verl 1934-1958
Kelley, Monici Viona 1929-1930, d/o H.&G.
Kelley, Vorice Eugene b. 19 Oct 1927, d. 25 Jan 1928, s/o H.&G.O.
Kelley, Hugh b. 13 Sept 1895
Grace O. b. 15 April 1901
Bell, Infant d. 1957
Bell, Linda Kay 1951-1964
Wimer, Leon Ord 1915-1972
Wimer, Oscar Ord 1884-1961
Zannie F. 1891-1980
Moore, James L. 1845-1914, Co. B. 10th W.Va. Inf.
Sadie A. his wife 1854-1950
Lowe, Don H. 1886-1952
Ora M. 1891-1951
Bleigh, Debra Kay 1961-1961
Bleigh, Thomas P. Jr. b. 13 May 1934, d. 9 March 1973, married 12 Sept 1959
Lillian M. b. 1 Dec 1936
Bleigh, Thomas P. b. 24 Aug 1909, d. 27 May 1960, married 6 Sept 1931
Susan E. b. 9 Oct 1901

Row 8

Paugh, Lewis B. b. 30 Aug 1864, d. 21 June 1948
Paugh, Mary Eliza Murray b. 4 July 1838, d. 1 Feb 1902, w/o J. Paugh
Paugh, James b. 28 Sept 1837, d. 4 March 1910
Johnson, Cassie Paugh 1862-1949
Crawford, Charles M. 1873-1963
Delia Buntin 1878-1961

Post Chapel cont'd

Row 8 cont'd

Bunten, French b. 15 Jan 1877, d. 10 Oct 1908, aged 31yrs, 8m 5da
 Bunten, Clara b. 12 Sept 1899, d. 17 Oct 1901, d/o E.&D. Bunten
 Bunten, Watson M. 1832-1899
 Louisa T. 1851-1934
 Bunten, Lester F. 1905-1969
 Pearl 1910-
 Bunten, Elsie Lyle 1937-1937
 Bunten, Carl M. b. 12 Oct 1901, d. 11 Aug 1969
 Kelley, Rhoda b. April 1898, d. Sept 1908
 Kelley, Rena b. 24 Dec 1900, d. 22 April 1976
 Kelley, George 1866-1956
 Cora 1869-1951

Row 9

Jeffries, Floda E. Thomas 1911-1976
 Jeffries, William H. 1878-1954
 Alice F. 1879-1971
 Lloyd T. 1914-1931
 Thompson, William b. 4 Feb 1900
 Catherine b. 5 Feb 1901
 Lawson, L. A. b. 2 Sept 1859, d. 18 May 1906
 M. O. his wife b. 26 April 1855, d. 30 Sept 1938
 Douglas, Lily Haynes b. 25 June 1871, d. 13 Dec 1896, w/o G.C. Douglas
 Douglas, Alonzo 1870-1962
 Alice W. 1876-1962
 Powell, Dorothy Jean 1932-1941, d/o M.M. & Madge

Row 10

Smith, Miss Etta 1903-1981
 Swisher, Mary Goldie 1899-1959, mother
 Swisher, Ruby d. 20 June 1930
 Butcher, Infant son b.&d. 16 Jan 1911, s/o P.R.&F.O.
 Swisher, Virginia L. b. 6 Dec 1921, d. 9 Dec 1921, d/o O.H.&M.G.
 McQuain, William G. b. 22 June 1843, d. 31 March 1920
 McQuain, Pheobe J. b. 4 May 1847, d. 25 April 1916, w/o W.G.
 McQuain, Cora A. b. 16 Aug 1875, d. 5 May 1892, d/o Wm. G. & P. J.
 McQuain, John L. b. 23 Dec 1880, d. 5 March 1887, s/o Wm. G. & P.J.
 W.M. (sandstone) not ledgeable
 Horner, Theodore F. 1870-1952
 Isabella 1870-1955
 McQuain, James G. b. 19 July 1880, d. 29 Nov 1918
 McQuain, infant s/o James G.
 " " " " "

Row 11

Sanders, George I. 1891-
 Emma Elizabeth 1889-1942, age 53 yrs 1 mo 1d
 Reed, ? Henry Thomas ? b. 1807 age 68y11m23d
 Reed, Susan E. b. 14 March 1839, d. 16 Oct 1897, w/o Thomas S.
 Reed, Lucy M. b. 11 Oct 1877, d. 18 Nov 1880, d/o Thos & S.E.
 Reed, infant son b.&d 22 Feb 1876, s/o Thos & S.E.
 Reed, John b. 4 Aug 1791, d. 28 Aug 1875

Row 11 cont'd

? Harper d/o ?

Harper, Matilda b. 23 May 1852, d. ? 22 March 1895, w/o H.B.

Harper, Henry B. b. 18 Jan 1841, d. 21 Oct 1907, Co. A 10th W.Va. Inf.

Harper, Anzina L. 1866-1956

Harper, Eltin b. 9 Dec 1897, d. 29 June 1899, d/o H.B.&A.L.

Harper, Blanch 1874-1956

Harper, Draper C. 1889-1934

Harper, Pearley B. b. 14 Dec 1886, d. 13 Oct 1958, Pvt. Base Hosp 60 W.Va. WWI

Row 12

L.D.

Lewis, James L. b. 14 Dec 1847, d. 20 June 1905

Lewis, Samuel D. b. 18 June 1885 age 23yrl0m11da, s/o Jonathan & Elizabeth

Cole, Sarah d. 15 June 1880, aged 35y2m22d, w/o Henry Cole

Murphy, L. M. 1872-1879, d/o A.C. & N.P.

Hull, Clyde 1886-1969

Myrtle 1882-1950

Sanders, Bonice M. b. 10 June 1923, d. 24 Oct 1923

Wimer, Forest b. 3 Nov 1913, d. 15 Nov 1915, s/o D.M.&O.M.

Row 13

Kern, Henry 1856-1930

Ida 1861-1946

J.L. (sandstone)

Lewis, Draper 1859-1922

Ivy V. his wife 1875-1956

McQuain, Rev. S. Wayne b. 8 Feb 1895, d. 10 Feb 1966, Pfc 11 Co. 155 -

Nola B. 1898-

Depot Brig WWI

McQuain, Draper Ray b. 24 Sept 1931, d. 14 May 1939, s/o W.W.&N.B.

Bragg, Ted 1920-1966

Maye 1924-

Row 14

Smith, W. Frank 1883-1962

Laurie F. 1892-1972

Smith, Richard Allen d. 13 Feb 1952

Blair, George d. 30 Oct 1860, aged 60y6m29d

Blair, Elizabeth d. 29 March 1872, aged 68y11m9d, w/o George Blair

Blair, John W. b. 9 May 1836, d. 19 May 1903 Father

Blair, Indiana b. 23 Dec 1842, d. 15 July 1908 Mother, w/o John W.

Blair, George W. 1868-1948

Ida B. 1873-1957

Row 15

Wiley, Grace Burke 1898-1950

Burk, ? Abel 1837-1905

Starrick, Lindsay G. 1886-1950, Father

Willie E. 1889-1930, Mother

Lanham, George 1847-1915

Olive M. his wife 1849-

Strader, Nelson L. b. 5 July 1914, d. 14 Oct 1946, Pfc Armd Inf. WWII

Strader, Nicholas C. 1867-1956 (s/o John & Elizabeth (LINGER) STRADER

Rosie Alice 1872-1951(d/o George & Olive M.(LEWIS) LANHAM

Post Chapel cont'd

Row 16

Cowger, Donald 1932-1932, s/o M&Mr. C. Cowger
Woofter, Ruth b. 12 April 1915, d. 21 March 1934, Daughter
Woofter, C.B. 1916-1968, Son
Woofter, James R. 1911-1973, Son
Starrick, Willa E. 1889-1950
Harper, George W. 1875-1955
 Eva L. 1879-1958
Harper, J. Lewis 1871-1936
 Anna J. 1873-1954
Wilson, Verda Margaret 1875-1957 (d/o James & Ellen (REXROAD) WILSON)

Row 17

Marsh, Gideon D. 1873-1946 (s/o Nathan Newton & Margaret (CLARK) MARSH)
 Rose B. 1877-1957 (s/o John & Elizabeth (LINGER) STRADER)
Hull, H. Nestor 1899-1967
 Effie Rose 1904-1943 (d/o Gideon Draper & Rose B. (STRADER) MARSH)
Yoak, Inez 1910-1936, d/o A.L. & Laura
Wilson, Guy 1900-1968 (s/o John & (SMITH) WILSON)
 Georgia E. 1906- (d/o McQUAIN
Wilson, Robert A. b. 30 July 1937, d. 7 Nov 1976 (s/o Guy & Georgia)

Row 18

McQuain, Frederick B. 1897-1977
Post, Phil A. 1882-
 Orva A. 1884-1953
Post, Geo. L. 1858-1936
 Minnie V. 1863-19-
Mims, John H. b. 14 Sept 1920, d. 9 Feb 1979
 Ermo Pauline b. 22 March 1918
Post, Geo. Arnold 1907-1962 (s/o Phil & Orva)
 Elsie Grace 1908-
Post, infant son 1944-1944, s/o Grace & Arnold Post

Row 19

Hoover, John J. 1864-1944
 Amanda J. 1863-1945
 Emma 1899-1950
Rollyson, Lloyd 1883-1964
Galford, Oscar M. 1903-
 Ruth M. 1905-1970
Jeffries, George B. 1882-1954
Jeffries, Lucy D. 1877-1944

Row 20

Smith, A.D. & his wife Effie
Harris, Lora V. 1920-1971

Corathers Cemetery

This cemetery is located on Little Skin Creek, Lewis County W.Va. about 1.4 miles upstream from the mouth of that stream. It is on the hill to the left about 300 yards. This is the vicinity of the pioneer John CORATHERS settlement in the year 1826. Copied 25 November 1982. By Hartzel Strader.

Row 1

CORATHERS, Everett E. b. 1887, d. 1925
CORATHERS, A. Warren b. 14 Nov 1894, d. 2 Sept 1896 s/o Geo.H.&A.M.
CORATHERS, H. Stoke b. 13 Feb 1893, d. 31 Aug 1894 s/o Geo. H.&A.M.
CORATHERS, Flora L. d. 2 June 1888 age 23y6m17d w/o George H.
(about 5 spaces)
Sandstone
Sandstone
CORATHERS, Mary J. d. 20 Oct 1878 age 11y7m24d d/o J.W.&E.

Row 2

Sandstone
(1 space)
Sandstone
Sandstone
Sandstone
Sandstone
WILSON, Nancy b. 22 May 1802, d. 26 Jan 1885
Sandstone
(about 4 spaces)
CORETHERS, James H. d. 29 June 1860 aged 4mos s/o J.W.&E.
CORETHERS, infant d. 28 March 1866 s/o J.W.&E.
CORETHERS, Robert G. d. 18 Oct 1865 aged 11mos. s/o J.W.&E.
CORETHERS, John b. 3 Jan 1831, d. 18 July 1874
McNEMAR, Eliza b. 1840, d. 1892 aged 52yrs20ds, w/o P.E. McNEMAR

Row 3

HAWKINS, N. Roy b. 1893, d. 19--
Lily G. b. 1903, d. 1951
(about 3 spaces)
BURNSIDE, Effie b. 1887, d. 19-- (d/o J.C. & Margaret M. STEWART)
Minor H. b. 1891, d. 1960
STEWART, Arvillia d. 10 Oct 1892 (d/o J.C. & Margaret M.)
STEWART, J. C. b. 1857, d. 1917
Margaret M. b. 1863, d. 1943 (? maiden name CORATHERS)
STEWART, Joseph C. b. 1895, d. 1959
STEWART, Ernest b. 29 May 1890, d. 23 June 1898 s/o J.C. & M.M.
McCRAE, Mary b. 1844, d. 1917
CORATHERS, Linton V. b. 1900, d. 1931
CORATHERS, S. Rex b. 1905, d. 1928 s/o J.A. & Eva E.
CORATHERS, no other information
CORATHERS, W. F. b. 12 Nov 1879, d. 13 Feb 1904
CORATHERS, Orpha L. d. 16 March 1892 age 11y4d w/o J.A.&M.E.

Row 3 continued

CORATHERS, Mary E. b. 27 June 1850, d. 18 June 1897 w/o J.A.
CORATHERS, J.A. b. 25 June 1859, d. 3 Sept 1927
CORATHERS, Eva Ellen b. 1869, d. 1941 mother (2nd w/o J. Andrew)
CORATHERS, Dale H. b. 1909, d. 1950
Gertrude L. b. 1909, d. 19--

Row 4

CORATHERS, Minnie I. b. 1891, d. 1945
John R. b. 1886, d. 1961

About 100 yards down hill from the cemetery is a sandstone with initials:

EBL July 25, 1839

Post Chapel cont'd

Row 21

Riffle, John E. 1885-1980
Mary E. 1884-1967
Cowger, John D. 1869-1959
Melvina 1876-1963
Cowger, Linda Lou b. 28 June 1947, d. 29 June 1947

DUES

All dues paid after July 1, 1985, will be credited for the membership year beginning October 1, 1985, unless otherwise specified by the applicant. Dues are \$12.00 for a single; \$17.00 for a joint membership. Dues to be mailed to James J. Strong, 321 Highland Ave. SW., Massillon, Oh 44646.

BACK ISSUES

The following back issues of The Journal are currently available:

Volume I, complete with index - \$12.50

Volume II, complete with index - \$12.50 (only 20 copies available)

Volume III, Issues 1, 2, and 3 available with mailing of Issue 4 in mid August and Index at end of September - \$12.50 (only 10 copies available)

In the future all HACKER'S CREEK JOURNALS will be available ONLY by the complete year - \$12.50, including an evername index.

IF you have purchased, in the past, one or more separate issues and wish to complete that particular year, please contact me and I will photocopy the missing issues you desire. The cost will remain the same - \$2.50 per issue; \$2.50 per index. THIS SERVICE WILL BE AVAILABLE ONLY UNTIL THE END OF 1985. Our relatively inexpensive printing costs can only be found on a minimum of 50 copies per page, minimum of 1,000 sheets.

A reprint of the entire Volume II is hoped for by the Annual Gathering in September, 1985.

A reprint of the entire Volume III is hoped for, also, but may be delayed by printer's time and lack of funds in the treasury.

--Lolita Guthrie, 123 N. Grove St., Bowling Green, OH 43402 or

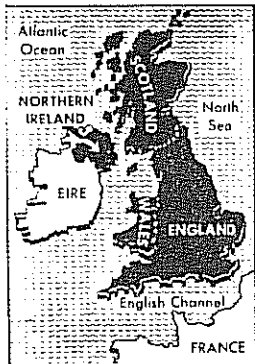
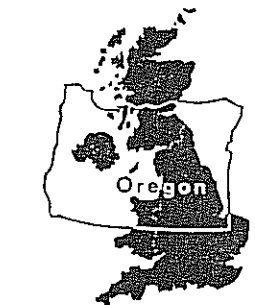
--Joy Gilchrist, 22406 S.R. 751, West Lafayette, OH 43835

THE SCOTCH-IRISH ELEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

The early history of Western Virginia was largely influenced by the influence of the Scotch-Irish. These people were present in most of the settlements, and the work done by them, and the impressions which they left, have been lasting. It is necessary to explain who those people were, and are. The term is no longer applied, except in history, but the descendants of the people remain, and their influence continues. The belief that the Scotch-Irish were a mixture of Scotch and Irish is erroneous. They were not called Irish because they had Irish blood in their veins, but because they were Scotch who had lived in Ireland before coming to America.

Their Origin—It is not necessary to be minute in tracing their origin back through ancient times; and it would be difficult to do so, because the Scotch were already in Scotland when historians first heard of them. Even at that time there were different clans or tribes. Far back in the Highlands, which lie in the north of Scotland, lived people differing from the Lowlanders whose homes were in the southern part of the country, next to England. The people now known as Scotch-Irish were the Lowlanders, with certain intermixtures from other sources. They first appeared in history in the time of the Romans. They resisted the Roman invasion, and though often defeated in battle by the superior arms and discipline of the invaders, they were never wholly subdued. They were a fierce and bold people, emerging from their forests and glens at unguarded places, attacking the Roman outposts and garrisons, loading themselves with plunder, and retreating into the northern fastnesses where pursuit was difficult, and where they had every advantage over their pursuers until brought into actual battle. In that test they were not able to stand against the science of the Romans, but when defeated in fight they fled farther into the woods, ready when a favorable opportunity came to fall upon some weak place in their enemy's position. It was in reviewing this trait of theirs, and in exhorting his soldiers on the eve of the battle of the Grampian Hills that Agricola, a Roman general, made a speech to his troops, which has been preserved by Tacitus the historian. It is interesting, though of ancient date (more than eighteen hundred years ago), because it shows some of the characteristics in the Scotch which were still prominent in the Scotch-Irish in American when they fought the Indians and French on the western frontiers, and stood almost to a man against the British in the Revolutionary war. An extract from Agricola's address follows:

Great Britain (black) is smaller than the state of Oregon.



"It is now the eighth year, my fellow soldiers, in which, under the high auspices of the Roman empire, by your valor and perseverance you have been conquering Britain. In so many expeditions, in so many battles, whether you have been required to exert your courage against the enemy, or your patient labors against the very nature of the country, neither have I ever been dissatisfied with my soldiers, nor you with your general. In this mutual confidence, we have proceeded beyond the limits of former commanders and former armies; and are now become acquainted with the extremity of the island, not by uncertain rumor, but by actual possession with our arms and encampments. Britain is discovered and subdued. How often on a march, when embarrassed by mountains, bogs, and rivers, have I heard the bravest among you exclaim, 'When shall we descry the enemy? When shall we be led to the field of battle?'"

"At length they are unharbored from their retreats; your wishes and your valor now have free scope, and every circumstance is equally propitious to the victor, and ruinous to the vanquished. For, the greater our glory in having marched over vast tracts of land, penetrated forests, and crossed arms of the sea, while advancing toward the foe, the greater will be our danger and difficulty if we should attempt a retreat. We are inferior to our enemies in a knowledge of the country, and less able to command supplies of provision; but we have arms in our hands, and in these we have everything. For myself, it has long been my principle that a retiring general or army is never safe. Not only, then, are we to reflect that death with honor is preferable to life with ignominy, but to remember that security and glory are seated in the same place. Even to fall in this extremest verge of earth and of nature cannot be thought an inglorious fate.

"If unknown nations or untried troops were drawn up against you, I would exhort you from the example of other armies. At present, recollect your own honors, question your own eyes. These are they who the last year, attacking by surprise a single legion in the obscurity of the night, were put to flight by a shout—the greatest fugitives of all the Britons, and therefore, the longest survivors. As

in penetrating words and thickets, the fiercest animals boldly rush on the hunters, while the weak and timorous fly at their very noise, so the bravest of the Britons have long since fallen. The remaining number consists solely of the cowardly and spiritless, whom you see at length within your reach, not because they have stood their ground, but because they are overtaken. Torpid with fear, their bodies are fixed and chained down in yonder field, which to you will speedily be the scene of a glorious and memorable victory. Here bring your toils and your services to a conclusion; close a struggle of fifty years with one great day; and convince your countrymen that to the army ought not to be imputed either the protraction of the war or the causes of rebellion."

Though the Romans could defeat the natives in battle, they were not able to subdue them. Finally the Emperor Hadrian built a wall between England and Scotland, and fortified it, hoping by that means to end the raids of the Scotch into the Roman dominions south.

The long history of the Lowlands of Scotland may be omitted until about the year 1600. The wild tribes which had worried the Romans for centuries, had become civilized and Christianized, and were substantial and industrious people. It was that which led large numbers of them to settle in Ireland, where they later became the Scotch-Irish because they were Scotch who lived in Ireland. The first colonies that crossed the sea went over to settle on vacant land in the north of Ireland, the old kingdom or province called Ulster. The land had been left vacant by the ravages and misfortunes of war. The Irish lords in that province had rebelled against Queen Elizabeth, and at the end of a long struggle, they were completely crushed. Their land to the extent of 3,800,000 acres was confiscated and became property of the crown. That was the condition about the year 1610. The substantial people were gone from the land. Many had lost their lives during the wars, others had fled to foreign countries, and the poorer sort who had escaped with their lives and were unable to leave the country, took refuge in the forests and bogs. They made raids upon whatever property was within their reach, and made the country unsafe for those who attempted to cultivate the soil or live in fixed abodes.

Queen Elizabeth's successor conceived the idea of bringing colonies from Scotland to occupy the vacant farms and estates in the north of Ireland. It was not the purpose to throw the lands open to all comers; but the King wanted men of means who could bring tenants with them, and could defend the property with arms. The land was divided in 1610. The Scotchman who received 2,000 acres was required to establish on the land 48 men eighteen years of age or more. Everyone of these men was to have a farm and house, on a lease of twenty-one years or for life. These tenants were required to be men who were born in England or Scotland. It was intended that no place should be given to the native Irish, who had been driven to the woods like Indians. The owner of the land was required to arm himself and tenants with muskets and hand arms, and to keep a supply of weapons constantly within reach.

The plentiful supply of land attracted the Scotch. They did not hesitate to take it through any qualms of conscience because the land had been seized by force from its rightful owners. They went to Ireland, took their tenants with them, and thus began the Scotch-Irish occupation of the northern part of Ireland. The Irish in the woods and bogs made trouble from the first. They carried off everything on which they could lay their hands. These unfortunate natives were called "wood-kerns." They had no way of living, except by plunder, and they plied that trade with such success that the Scotch tenants were compelled to guard their herds by night and day, and to build their houses close by the landlord's castle for protection. Woe unto the unfortunate wood-kerne who was caught. He was liable to be hanged without trial; and certain to be hanged if tried. The country was overrun by wolves which destroyed the farm animals. Between the wild men and the wild beasts of the woods, the men from Scotland who had been lured by the prospect of free land, had a rough road to travel for some years.

During the ten years following 1610, from 30,000 to 40,000 Scotch went to Ireland. The number was greatly increased in succeeding years. The prosperity of those that went induced others to follow; and the mis-

fortunes that came to the colony from time to time checked the immigration. There were many ups and downs which these pages cannot narrate. The tide of settlers from Scotland to Ireland ceased about the year 1700. During the preceding ninety years about 50,000 families had gone, and the Scotch-Irish population of Ireland must have exceeded 200,000.

Scotch-Irish Industry—The Scotch immigrants landed in Ireland to find the country ruined as far as war could ruin it. The estates were deserted. The houses were gone. Fences were destroyed. Ditches were choked and meadows had become swamps. Fields were grown up with unprofitable weeds. Cattle had disappeared. The industrious immigrants went about the task of restoring. They opened the ditches and drained the country; planted fields and replaced fences and buildings; cleared the meadows of wild growth, and restocked the pastures with cattle and sheep. Much of the forest land which had never before been cleared was stripped of its woods, and the fresh soil produced crops generously. Good results were two-fold. New land was brought under cultivation and was made productive, and the hiding places of wolves and the retreats of the half wild natives were broken up, and the region was made safe. In a few years the country reached a condition of prosperity which it had never before known. Travelers in passing from other parts of Ireland into the districts occupied by the Scotch could notice the difference as soon as the line was crossed. There were industry and thrift not observable elsewhere.

The Irish lords who had occupied before, had always regarded work as humiliating, and the low order of improvement on their estates bore evidence of the faith that was in them. The Scotch who succeeded them in possession of the land, held the opposite view, and the change which had come upon the country showed the results.

The Woollen Trade—The Scotch who settled in the north of Ireland found it a country where pasture was good and flocks of sheep did well. The production of wool and of woollen fabrics soon became a profitable business. Sales were easy and prices good. Prosperity came to the people. The tyranny of the English government soon began to appear. It was the same policy which later did a great deal to drive America into rebellion. The rights of colonies to manufacture articles for sale were denied. The manufacturing must be done by English factories, and the selling by English merchants. In competition along that line between the people in England and the people of the colonies, the latter were not recognized as having any rights. It was their business to produce raw material, send it to England to be manufactured, and then buy back such of the finished product as they needed. England wished to do the manufacturing for her colonies, and no competition in that line was tolerated. A clear and precise statement of that policy, as it was intended to apply to America, will be found in this book, in the chapter dealing with the formation of western states and provinces prior to 1789. The policy was put in full force in Ireland long before that time, and brought about the most harmful results in that country.

The first blow was aimed at the north Ireland wool industry. That was at the close of the sixteenth century, about ninety years after the first of the Scotch went to that country to occupy the vacant land. They had covered their fields with sheep, and were sending their woollen goods to market, where they came in competition with cloth woven in England. The English objected to the competition. Trade was depressed along all lines, and the English manufacturers saw an opportunity to better their condition by stopping the woollen cloth trade in Ireland. Accordingly in 1698 parliament petitioned the King to have laws passed for the protection of English woollen manufactures by suppressing those of Ireland. It was a cold-blooded proposition, but it was not the last one of the kind in England. The laws were passed, and the weaving industry in Ireland was ruined. The sheep owners sought markets for their wool. The best markets were not in England, and the product was sold elsewhere. The English manufacturers

quickly discovered what was going on, and had supplemental laws enacted forbidding the Irish to export their wool to any country but England. That effectually killed the sheep industry among the Scotch in the north of Ireland. It was the first of a series of blows aimed by England at those people, which drove them to America. England ultimately paid dearly for every blow she struck the Scotch-Irish. The day of reckoning arrived at last when the Scotch-Irish who had been driven to America had an opportunity to strike back, and they made every blow count from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. But three-quarters of a century was to elapse between the suppression of the Irish wool trade and the surrender of Cornwallis, and there was much intervening history.

Emigration set toward America. Many Scotch had gone before that time. They had landed on the coast all the way from Boston to Virginia. In 1652 two shiploads of Scotch prisoners were put ashore at Boston. They had been taken at the battle or siege of Dundee, Scotland. Prisoners from Scotland were sent also to the Carolinas very early, so that, by the year 1700 there were Scotch in all settled parts of America, and the country was not a strange land when trade troubles, and religious persecution began to send thousand across the sea from the north of Ireland.

Religious Persecution—The Scotch who settled in Ireland were nearly all Presbyterians. They were at first welcomed, and their religious belief brought no criticism or hostility; but that state of affairs unfortunately did not exist always. The religious history of the people in Ireland is too voluminous and too complicated for discussion here, except in the briefest outline. They were uncompromising enemies of the Catholics, and when it was probable that those adhering to that religion would gain the mastery in England and Ireland, the Scotch

Presbyterians were the most stubborn defenders of protestantism. They fought when all chances seemed against success. Their defense of Londonderry in Ireland was one of the most memorable in history. It has been said that it was the Scotch in Ireland who saved England to protestantism. If so, they were poorly paid for the service when the protestants regained power. They were more persecuted by the established church of England than they had ever been, or probably would ever have been, by the Catholics, and in time they came to hate the English church almost as bitterly as they hated popery.

They were incapacitated from holding public employments; their marriages by their own ministers were invalid; they were forbidden to open a single school; and they could not hold a single office in town or county above the rank of a petty constable.

"And now," says Froude in his History of England, "recommenced the Protestant emigration, which robbed Ireland of the bravest defenders of English interests, and peopled the American seaboard with fresh flights of Puritans. Twenty thousand left Ulster on the destruction of the woollen trade. Many more were driven away by the first passage of the Test Act. The stream had slackened, in the hope that the law would be altered. When the prospect was finally closed, men of spirit and energy refused to remain in a country where they were held unfit to receive the rights of citizens; and thenceforward, until the spell of tyranny was broken in 1782, annual shiploads of families poured themselves out from Belfast and Londonderry. The resentment which they carried with them continued to burn in their new homes, and, in the War of Independence, England had no fiercer enemies than the grandsons and great-grandsons of the Presbyterians who held Ulster against Tyrconnell. And so the emigration continued. The young, the courageous, the energetic, the earnest, those alone among her colonists, who, if Ireland was ever to be a protestant country, could be effective missionaries, were torn up by the roots, flung out, and bid find a home elsewhere; and they found a home to which England fifty years later had to regret that she had allowed them to be driven."

The Ruined Linen Trade—The woollen trade of North Ireland was ruined, beginning in an act passed by parliament in 1699. The destruction of the linen trade in the same country came later. It was not brought about by the passage of restraining laws, as the woollen business was, but was permitted to be accomplished by landlords raising rent to such figures that the farmers could not pay it.

The linen of north Ireland had become famous. It was skillfully made and was of good quality. The soil suited the crop. Nearly all the farmers grew flax, and the work of pulling, rotting, breaking, swingling, spinning, weaving and bleaching was carried on in and around every cottage. The flax crop provided work for the whole family and for the whole year. Nearly every house had a loom and a professional weaver. There was money in the industry for the whole population. The people were their own masters, and did not work for wages. The sense of independence and self reliance was bred in them. They talked terms with no employer. Their time was their own, and they used it as they pleased.

They did not own the land on which they grew flax, but held it under lease. Unfortunately, immense tracts were held by single landlords, a condition that ought not exist in any country. Large numbers of the flax growers were tenants on the land of Lord Donegal. The trouble between him and his Scotch tenants is told in the following paragraphs from Froude's "History of England":

"Many of his Antrim leases having fallen simultaneously [in 1772] he demanded a hundred thousand pounds in fines for the renewal of them. The tenants, all Protestants, offered the interest of the money in addition to the rent. It could not be. Speculative Belfast capitalists paid the fines, and took the land over the heads of the tenants to sublet. A Mr. Upton, another great Antrim proprietor, imitated the example, and a whole countryside were driven from their habitations. The sturdy Scots, who in five generations had reclaimed Antrim from the wilderness, saw the farms which they and their fathers had made valuable, let by auction to the highest bidder; and when they refused to submit themselves to robbery, saw them let to others. The most substantial of the expelled tenantry gathered their effects together and sailed to join their countrymen in the New World, where the Scotch-Irish became known as the most bitter of the secessionists.

"Flights of Protestants had been driven out earlier in the century by the idiocy of the bishops. Fresh multitudes now winged their way to join them, and in no tender mood toward the institutions under which they had been so cruelly dealt with. The House of Commons had backed up the landlords. The next year they had to hear from the Linen Board that many thousand of the best manufacturers and weavers with their families had gone to seek their bread in America, and that thousands were preparing to follow. Religious bigotry, commercial jealousy, and modern landlordism had combined to do their worst against the Ulster settlement. The emigration was not the whole of the mischief. Those who went carried their art and their tools along with them, and at the rate at which the stream was flowing, the colonies would soon have no need of British or Irish imports. In the two years which followed the Antrim evictions, thirty thousand Protestants left Ulster for a land where there was no legal robbery, and where those who sowed the seed could reap the harvest. They went with bitterness in their hearts, cursing and detesting the aristocratic of which the ennobling qualities were lost, and only the worst retained.

"Lord Townshend had spoken of endeavors to unite the popular party in Ireland and in America. Ireland was but a colony of longer standing, and the Americans saw a picture there of the condition to which an English colony could be reduced in which the mother country had her own way. The Scotch-Irish emigrants especially had their suspicions on the alert, whose grievances were more recent, and whose bitter feelings were kept alive by the continued arrivals from Ulster. None of the trans-Atlantic settlers had more cause to complain, for none had deserved so well of the country from which they had been driven. . . . During the first half of the eighteenth century, Down, Antrim, Tyrone, Armaugh, and Derry were emptied of Protestant inhabitants who were of more value to Ireland than the gold mines of California.

"Throughout the revolted colonies, and therefore probably the first to begin the struggle, all evidence shows that the foremost, the most irreconcilable, the most determined in pushing the quarrel to the last extremity, were the Scotch-Irish whom the bishops and Lord Donegal and company had been pleased to drive out of Ulster. It is a fact beyond question, says Plowden, that most of the early successes in America were immediately owing to the vigorous exertions and prowess of the Irish emigrants who bore arms in that cause. Ramsay says that the Irish in America were almost to a man on the side of Independence. They had fled from oppression in their native country, and could not brook the idea that it should follow them. Their national prepossession in favor of liberty were strengthened by their religious opinions."

The rents paid for land in Ireland were high. Never more than one-third and often not over one-fifth of the product went to the tiller of the soil. An increase in rent meant of course smaller returns for those who performed the labor. "Upon the whole," said Archbishop King, "I cannot see how Ireland can, on the present footing, pay greater taxes than it does without starving the inhabitants and leaving them entirely without meat or clothes. They have already given their bread, their flesh, their butter, their shoes, their stockings, their beds, their

house furniture, and their houses to pay their landlord's taxes. I cannot see how any more can be got from them except we take away their potatoes, or flay them and sell their skins."

American Landing Places—The Scotch who came to America from Ireland entered the country at all the principal ports on the Atlantic coast. New England, Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas received the most of them. They did not take kindly to tidewater Virginia. Conditions there were probably too much like those which had proved unsat-

isfactory to them in the old country. The coast did not prove attractive to large numbers of them. They struck for the back country where room was more plentiful, and opportunity greater. Those who entered the country by way of the Carolina ports pushed west across the coastal plains and over the uplands next to the mountain ranges, and when they reached the Appalachian valleys which trended more in north and south directions, they followed the valleys and settled there. Some located on the headwaters of streams flowing to the Mississippi, such as the French Broad, Holston, Wataga, and others. Some sought valleys farther north, the Susquehanna, the Shenandoah, and others flowing into the Atlantic. Later they crossed the Alleghany mountains in large numbers, and settled in southwestern Pennsylvania, and from there spread into neighboring regions. Western Virginia received its Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania, some through Maryland into the upper Potomac basin, and some into the Monongahela valley by traveling southward from western Pennsylvania. It does not appear that many reached the present territory of West Virginia by traveling northward from Carolina, though some of the southwestern parts of Virginia were settled from that direction. Some of the best fighters at the battle of Point Pleasant were Scotch-Irish from what is now Eastern Tennessee, but which was then considered to be in Virginia.

Those people did not turn aside on account of danger. Had it been their principle to do so, they would never have pushed across the settled parts of the country to make their homes on the exposed frontiers. The fact that personal safety and ease did not influence them in choosing their new homes is proof that they felt themselves able to meet emergencies and master adverse conditions that might rise. They were not strangers to the fact that west of them and in immediate contact with them were tribes of hostile Indians whose dwelling places were the unbroken forests. They knew likewise that the land on which they settled must be cleared of its primeval wilderness by years of toil. With that knowledge, they made choice of the frontiers, and there they became a line of defense, back of the older settlements, and between them and the Indians. They occupied that line from New York to Georgia. They were not alone, it is true. The posts of danger and hardship were shared in common by Germans, English, Welsh, and Scotch-Irish, but in many localities the latter exceeded the others in numbers.

The Shenandoah Valley—The earliest of the Scotch-Irish in any part of what is now West Virginia were in Jefferson county; but that was simply a part of the settlement of the Shenandoah valley, and cannot be separately considered. The Fairfax grant included the lower part of the Shenandoah valley, but most of the early settlers ignored his claim and located on land procured in disregard of his asserted rights. Some of these grants of land became the homes of many Scotch-Irish colonists as well as those of other nationalities.

About 1726-28 a few German families located in what is now Jefferson county, at New Mecklenburg, now Shepherdstown. They went there from Pennsylvania, and many of them afterwards purchased the land on which they lived, from Richard ap Morgan, a Welshman who obtained it by a grant in 1734. About the same time Governor Gooch issued a grant to Alexander Ross, for 40,000 acres north, west, and south of the present site of Winchester. He was a Pennsylvania Quaker of Scotch ancestry. John and Isaac Van Meter, Hollanders from Pennsylvania, procured in 1730 a grant for 40,000 acres in the lower Shenandoah valley in the present counties of Jefferson, Clark, and Frederick. The next year they sold their grant to Joist Hite, a Hollander, who the next year came from Pennsylvania to settle on his land, and brought

with him fifteen families, most of them Scotch-Irish. They settled along Cedar, Opequon, and Crooked creeks, in Frederick county. That appears to have been the earliest Scotch-Irish settlement in the Shenandoah valley.

In the same year that the Van Meters received their grant, Governor Gooch issued a grant to Robert Carter for 63,000 acres lying along the west side of the river from near its forks nearly down to the mouth of Bullskin creek. Colonel Carter was a wealthy slave holder, perhaps owning a larger number than any other person in Virginia at that time. He was frequently called "King Carter." He built a mansion in what is now Clarke county, and when he died he left an estate of 300,000 acres of land and 1,100 slaves. Robert Harper, a Scotch-Irishman, settled at the mouth of the Shenandoah in 1734, and the town of Harper's Ferry was named from him. He operated a ferry at that place, the principal patrons of which must have been settlers coming from Maryland and Pennsylvania on their way south. An old map, however, dating within four or five years of Harper's settlement, shows that the "road from Philadelphia" struck the Potomac eight or ten miles above Harper's Ferry. Some old accounts say only two miles above. It probably followed down the north bank of the river to the ferry which he established, or his ferry may have had nothing to do with that road.

In 1736 Governor Gooch issued a patent for 118,491 acres of land "in the county of Orange, between the great mountains, on the river Sherando." That is, near the present town of Staunton on the Shenandoah river. The grantees were John Beverley, John Robinson, and Richard Randolph. The next day Robinson and Randolph conveyed their interests to Beverley, and the vast tract became known as the Beverley manor. This land soon became the home of many Scotch-Irish. The first to locate there was John Lewis. His son was Andrew Lewis, who commanded the Virginia army at the battle of Point Pleasant and who fought in the American army in the Revolution. He was Washington's choice for commander-in-chief of the American armies, but the Continental Congress appointed Washington. John Lewis, the first settler, was a fugitive from justice. He had killed his landlord in Ireland, being provoked by abuse to do it, and he fled to Portugal, and in 1731 was in Pennsylvania, where he was joined by his family. They first located on Opequon creek—on the Hite land—in 1732, and soon afterwards removed to a point near Staunton. He raised a family which afterwards took a prominent part in Virginia affairs. His son Charles was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774.

In 1736 Benjamin Borden received a grant for 500,000 acres on the headwaters of the Shenandoah and James rivers, just south of the Beverley manor. One of the conditions of the grant was that he should locate one hundred families on the land before receiving title. He had ninety-two cabins on the land within two years, and in 1739 he received a patent for the tract,

The tide of Scotch-Irish colonists was by that time flowing toward the valley of Virginia and regions adjoining. Most of the settlers came from Pennsylvania, where they had lived for some years. Some of them were born there. The counties which furnished the most were Chester, Dauphin, Adams, Cumberland, Lancaster, York, and Franklin. Some moved to Virginia from Newcastle county, Delaware, and from Frederick, Washington, Montgomery, and Harford counties, Maryland.

By 1737 so many Scotch-Irish Presbyterians were in Augusta county that they were able to organize a congregation with two or more preaching places. From that time forward the history of Scotch-Irish settlements is traced largely in their church annals. Wherever enough of

them could get together they organized a Presbyterian church, and the records of these churches have been pretty generally kept. The lists of their members, and the dates, show how many Scotch-Irish the settlements contained. There were, of course, some Presbyterians who were not Scotch-Irish, and a few Scotch-Irish who were not Presbyterians; but it was a rule which so generally held good that the Presbyterians and the Scotch-Irish in the years of the early settlements were one and the same, that little allowance need be made for exceptions to the rule. Using early church history as authority, a fairly complete list

of Scotch-Irish settlements in what is now West Virginia can be compiled, with the date of the organization of the congregation. The settlement was usually a little older than the church; but not many years, for the Scotch were clannish, and they were such strong churchmen that they generally went in companies or colonies large enough for a congregation, and after they had built their cabins, the next step usually was to build a church. The following list is principally from Charles A. Hanna's "The Scotch-Irish."

Cedar Creek, Berkeley county, 1737-8.	Good Hope, Greenbrier county, 1783.
Tuscarora, Berkeley county, 1738-40.	Charlestown, Jefferson county, 1785.
Bullskin, Jefferson county, about 1742.	Romney, Hampshire county, before 1788.
Back Creek, Berkeley county, 1737-43.	West Liberty, Ohio county, 1788.
Elk Branch, Jefferson county, before 1747.	Forks of Wheeling Creek, Ohio county, 1787-90.
Falling Waters, Berkeley county, before 1747.	Martinsburg, Berkeley county, before 1793.
Tuscarora, Berkeley county, 1755-58.	The Flats, Hancock county, 1793.
Tygart's Valley, Randolph county, 1760-70. (This date is doubtful).	Greenbrier, Greenbrier county, before 1798.
Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, before 1775.	South River, Hardy county, before 1798.
Hopewell, Jefferson county, 1775-80.	Springfield, Hampshire county, before 1798.
Little Levels, Pocahontas county, before 1783.	Morgantown, Monongalia county, about 1790.
Camp Union, Greenbrier county, 1783.	

The whole region, along the western base of the Alleghany mountains, from Monroe county to the Pennsylvania line, was occupied from the first settlements by Scotch-Irish. There were, of course, people of other nationalities, but the Scotch were important in all that region. Their names bear witness to their presence, even when nothing else is known of them. In some parts of that region it would seem that they were not as zealous in building churches as in the country east of the mountains. That was probably on account of the scattered condition of the population. East of the mountains many of the early settlers located on land held by a single proprietor, often in tracts of tens of thousands of acres. Such owners brought in whole colonies at a time and sold or leased them the land. They were numerous enough to establish a church at once. Other conditions prevailed west of the mountains. The land belonged to the state and was sold or given to settlers in homesteads, usually of from 400 to 1,400 acres. Hundreds of these were secured upon what was known as a "tomahawk right." The settler secured the land at practically no expense, except living on it a short time. The men who wanted land on those terms could go singly into the vast wilderness, select the piece of ground he wanted, erect a cabin, clear his fields, and in course of time the land was his. There was no need of colonies. One man could procure as favorable terms as if a hundred were with him; in fact, he could do better, for he could have his pick of the best land, and be free from rivalry. It thus happened that the western country's earliest settlers lived alone, a family here and one there, and not in groups. Under such circumstances it was difficult for enough of them to get together to organize a congregation of any kind, much less one of a particular denomination. That probably accounts for the fact that so few early churches existed among the Scotch-Irish settlers in northwestern Virginia.

A list of men who filed claims to "tomahawk rights" in Monongalia county prior to January 1, 1778, is in existence. They were the pioneers in northern West Virginia. The first of them went over the mountains in 1766, and the last on the list had made their settlement by the close of 1777, a period of twelve years. The number of those settlers, after all doubtful names are omitted, was 1,117 men. If their names be accepted as a guide in determining their nationalities, there were 44 Irish, 97 German, 204 English, 85 unclassified, and 687 Scotch-Irish. Allowing for an element of uncertainty in many of the names, it is still apparent that the Scotch-Irish outnumbered all the others in the list of early homesteaders in Monongalia county.

The area of Monongalia county at that time is estimated at 8,485 square miles. It stretched from the Alleghanies to the Ohio river, and from the head of the Greenbrier river to the Pennsylvania line—in fact, a short distance north of the line as it now exists. The area was about

one-third of that of the present state of West Virginia. The "tomahawk rights" men, that is, the homesteaders who took up land and lived on it, were scattered pretty regularly over the entire region. It can, therefore, be readily understood that 687 Scotch-Irish families in so large an area would be much dispersed. The average would be less than one family to twelve square miles. The surprise which has been expressed that they organized so few early Presbyterian congregations, ceases to exist. It was impossible for a sufficient number of families to get together to make a congregation. It was the same with other religions. Churches of any kind were almost unknown in the region for fifteen or twenty years after the country began to be settled. Now and then a Methodist or Baptist missionary went through the country preaching wherever a few people were found; but regular congregations of any denomination were few and far apart on the early frontiers west of the mountains.

SCOTCH-IRISH INFLUENCE

The coming of the Scotch-Irish to America, and the causes which induced them to come, having been spoken of, it is proper to consider the influence which they exerted. This is particularly appropriate in considering West Virginia's history, where those people have wielded a predominant influence in many ways. They were among the boldest pioneers in settling the country; the foremost in defending it against the Indians; in the front when resistance against British tyranny was called for; leaders the equal of any in advancing the cause of religious and political liberty and in encouraging education.

The Scotch-Irish school teacher—often called Irish—was largely responsible for what little education the frontier people had. The most of it was not a very advanced kind of education, but it was all that was possible under the circumstances. The teacher's influence was great. It is not possible to collect complete statistics for early years in Western Virginia, but as far as one is justified in judging from old records in court houses west of the Alleghanies, the clerks and other officers who were required to keep the records and transact the clerical business, were oftener Scotch-Irish than any other nationality. During the first sixty-three years of Randolph county, five county clerks were in office, and four of them were of Scotch-Irish descent. During the first fifty years of the circuit court in the same county, all of the clerks were of that descent. For the first forty-eight years in Harrison county, the county clerks were Scotch-Irish.

The beginning of the struggle for independence in America speedily arrayed practically all of the Scotch-Irish on the side of the patriots who opposed the injustice from beyond the sea. The immigrants fresh from Ulster, where repression of trade and military and religious oppression had borne their worst fruit, became eloquent advocates of resistance to measures and policies which threatened similar results in this country. Those who had come from Ulster long before, or the children of such, bore no love for the English government. Recollection and tradition were against sympathy for the royal cause. In every corner of the country, in the towns of the east as well as in the remote valleys among the mountains of the west, wherever there was a Scotch-Irishman he was almost sure to be in favor of resistance and independence. That influence was far-reaching, and it produced results. It was a leaven that worked from New England to Georgia. It helped to crystalize the sentiment of the people for independence, and to prepare the way for armed resistance. There was little halting between two opinions among the Scotch-Irish. They were for independence on general principles, and, in addition to that, they had other scores to pay. Seventy-five years of wrong had produced an accumulation of resentment which was preparing to strike back in a way which would count.

There was not a battlefield and scarcely a skirmish in the Revolutionary war in which the Scotch-Irish did not participate on the American side. "There is a Bunker Hill close outside of Belfast," says Froude. "Massachusetts has forgotten how the name came to the

Charlestown peninsula. It is possible that the connection with Ireland is a coincidence. It is possible that the name of a spot so memorable in America history was brought over by one of those exiles, whose children saw there the beginning of that retribution which followed so closely on the combination of follies which had destroyed the chance of making Ireland a Protestant country, and had filled Protestant Ulster with passionate sympathy for the revolted colonies."

Thus began the armed struggle in the north. Along the whole firing line to the extreme south, a distance of a thousand miles, the Scotch-Irish were ever present and taking part. There is some doubt as to their proportionate number at Bunker Hill; but there is no doubt on that point at King's Mountain, at the extreme south. Practically the whole army was Scotch-Irish which Campbell led in that fight. The annals of war show scarcely a cleaner sweep than they made of the army under Furguson which had been pillaging the country. Not one man escaped. All were killed or captured. When the British heard of the disaster they could account for it only by crediting the rumor that it was done by Daniel Boone, who "came over the mountains at the head of four thousand Kentucky desperadoes." The men who won that fight were largely from the headwaters of the Tennessee river, in what is now eastern Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina. Some of them had fought in the Point Pleasant battle against the Indians, at the mouth of the Kanawha river in 1774.

One of the most brilliant achievements of the Revolution, and one which had most important results, was the conquest of Illinois by Colonel George Roger Clark. He was descended from Scotch-Irish, and though his army was small, it was made up chiefly from the country west of the Alleghany mountains. Probably half his force came from the region drained by the Monongahela river. He had men, perhaps, from every county, as they now exist, in northern West Virginia, but there is no sure way of showing by the records that such was the case. One company of 104 marched from Buckhannon, Upshur county, under George Jackson, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. These men came from the surrounding region, some of them from as far east as Cheat river. Clark's western regiment contained 210 men whose names indicate that they were of Scotch-Irish descent, and most of the names are often met with in the early history of Western Virginia.

Separation of Church and State—The support of churches by taxation was required by law in Virginia as long as it remained a colony of England, that is, until the Declaration of Independence. The support was not given equally to all denominations, but only to the established church, which was the Episcopal. The people were obliged to pay taxes to support that church whether they were members or not, and whether they sympathized with its teachings or not. That law had stood in the way of Virginia's development on more occasions than one. Settlers were kept away who would have added greatly to the prosperity of the colony. Hundreds of Germans from Pennsylvania would have colonized the Ohio Company's land on the Ohio river long before the Revolution, but they refused to locate in Virginia because they would be taxed or fined to support a church of which they were not members. It was clearly seen by statesmen of Virginia that the union of church and state was a hindrance to progress, and among such men there was a sentiment in favor of letting all religious denominations fare alike—either support all by taxation or support none. But that sentiment was not shared by the ruling classes in Virginia. They were generally members of the established church, and showed no favors to those who were outside of it. Efforts to change the law met no encouragement from the Virginia aristocracy before the Revolution; and even after the Revolution it was a long, hard fight to break away from the established order of things in church affairs. Speaking of this matter Thomas Jefferson said in his autobiography:

"The first settlers of Virginia were Englishmen, loyal subjects of their king and church. In process of time, however, other sectarisms were introduced, chiefly of the Presbyterian family. By the time of the Revolution a majority of the inhabitants had become dissenters from the established church, but were still obliged to pay contributions to support pastors of the minority. This unrighteous compulsion,

to maintain teachers of what they deemed religious errors, was grievously felt during the regal government, and without hope of relief. But the first republican legislature which met in 1776 was crowded with petitions to abolish this spiritual tyranny. These brought on the severest contests in which I have ever been engaged. The petitions were referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the country, and after desperate contests in that committee, almost daily, from the 11th of October to the 5th of December, we prevailed so far only as to repeal the laws which rendered criminal the maintenance of any religious opinion, the forbearance of repairing to church, or the exercise of any mode of worship, and further, to exempt dissenters from contributions to the support of the established church."

The pressure brought to bear in the legislature of 1776 for separation of church and state in Virginia was strong, as Jefferson says in the paragraph from his writings quoted above. That pressure was continued and increased in the succeeding sessions of the legislature, and the pressure came from all the religious denominations in Virginia, except the established church. That, of course, was opposed to any change which would cut off support by taxes levied on the general public, and throw the support upon the members of the denomination. Robert Baird in his work on "Religion in America" says of this phase of the question:

"In the course of 1777 and 1778, petitions and counterpetitions continued to be addressed to the legislature on the subject of religion. Some of the petitions prayed for the preservation of all that remained of the Establishment; others advocated a general assessment for the support of all denominations; others opposed that suggestion. Some, again, called for the suppression by law of the irregularities of the 'sectaries,' such as their holding meetings by night, and craved that none but licensed preachers should be allowed to conduct the worship of God. Among the memorials was one from the Presbytery of Hanover, opposing the plan of a general assessment. After reverting to the principle laid down in their first petition, and insisting that the only proper objects of civil governments are the happiness and protection of men in their present state of existence, the petition continues: 'Neither does the church of Christ stand in need of a general assessment for its support, and most certain are we that it would be of no advantage, but an injury, to the society to which we belong.'

"This memorial, and probably still more, the strenuous efforts of the Baptists led in 1779 to the abandonment of the proposed general assessment, after a bill to that effect had been ordered to a third reading."

The contest continued six years longer. The Presbyterians and the Baptists pushed the fight. The Methodists were no less earnest but they were not so strong. The spirit of liberty in Virginia, and for that matter, in all of the states, was in favor of every denomination supporting its own ministers and church organizations. "The general impression prevails in England," says Robert Baird, above quoted, "and perhaps elsewhere, that the entire separation of church and state in America was the work of Mr. Jefferson, the third president of the United States, who took a distinguished part in the struggle. Still it was not Mr. Jefferson who induced the state of Virginia to pass the act of separation. That must be ascribed to the petitions and other efforts of the Presbyterians and Baptists."

In 1785 the Virginia legislature passed the act granting religious liberty. The act was written by Thomas Jefferson, but was passed, as he states in his autobiography, "with some mutilations in the preamble." It is a remarkable document, and well worth a place in history. It may be regarded as the most advanced step in human liberty that had been taken at that time. Without the assistance given by the Presbyterians and the Baptists in Virginia the law could not have gone on the statute books for many years after that time. The act follows:

"Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishment, or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the holy Author of our religion, who, being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercion on either, as was in his almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such, endeavoring to impose them on others, have established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all times; and to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; and even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and

whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporary rewards which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions any more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that therefore the prescribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a national right; that it tends only to corrupt the principles of that religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though,

indeed, those are criminal who do not withstand such temptation, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his power into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because he, being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with or differ from his own; that it is time enough for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere, when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and finally, that truth is great and will prevail, if left to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist to error and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless from human interposition disarmed of her natural weapon, free argument and debate; errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever, nor shall be enforced, restrained, molested, or burthened in his body or goods, nor shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

"And though we well know that this assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies constituted with powers equal to our own, and that, therefore, to declare this act to be irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind; and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operation, such an act will be an infringement of natural right."

This chapter dealing with the Scotch-Irish element in Western Virginia has necessarily taken a view of the question in its larger sense. It was necessary to give some account of the Scotch-Irish before they came to this country, because they possessed characteristics already formed when they came; and it was also necessary to speak of events in which they took part and exerted an influence rather than to enter into details of the particular and minute parts performed by them. No more fitting conclusion for the chapter can be given than the summing up of the Scotch-Irish work and influence in this country in the first volume of "The Winning of the West" by Theodore Roosevelt:

"Along the western frontier of the colonies that were so soon to be the United States, among the foot hills of the Alleghenies on the slopes of the wooded mountains, and in the long trough-like valleys that lay between the ranges, dwelt a peculiar and characteristic American people.

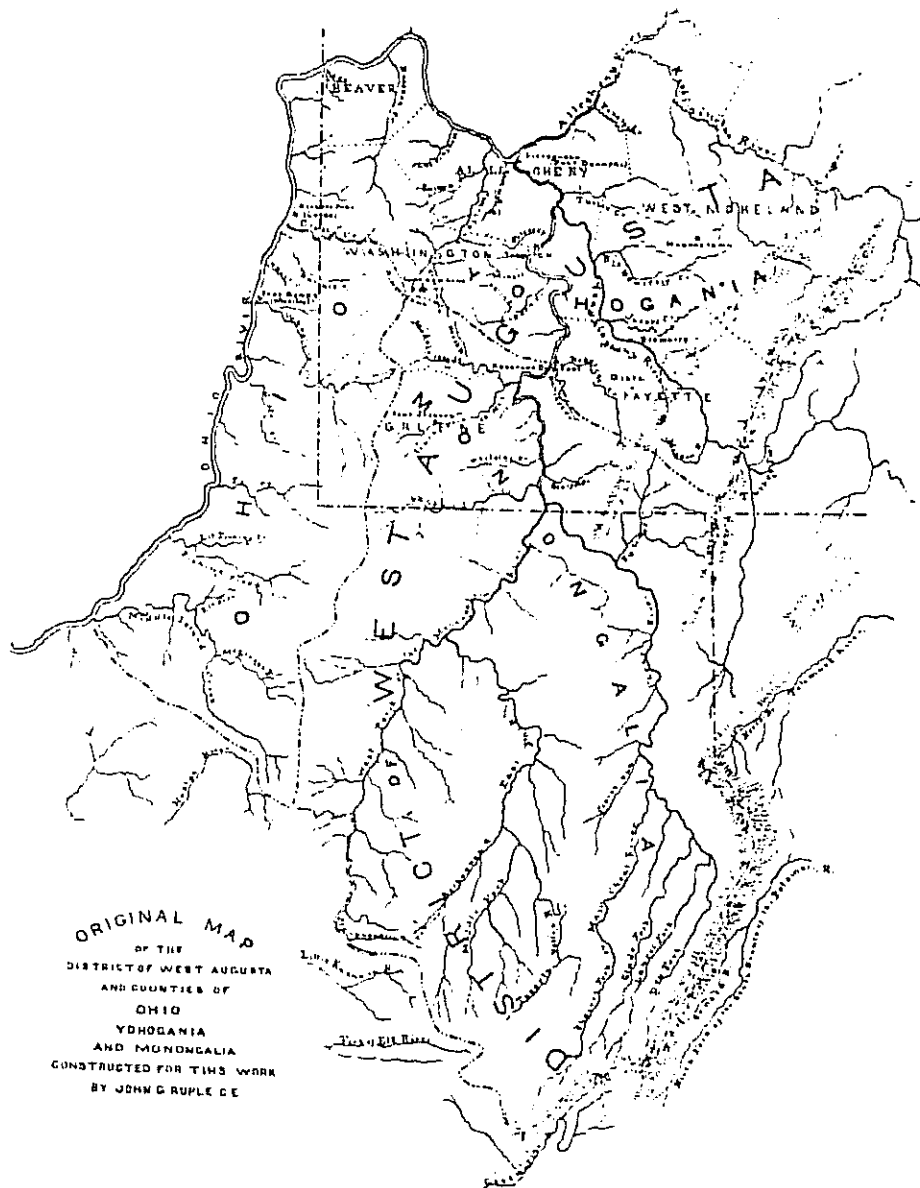
"The backwoods mountaineers were all cast in the same mold, and resembled one another much more than any of them did their immediate neighbors of the plains. The backwoodsmen of Pennsylvania had little in common with the peaceful population of Quakers and Germans who lived between the Delaware and the Susquehanna; and their near kinsmen of the Blue Ridge and the Great Smoky mountains were separated by an equally wide gulf from the aristocratic planter communities that flourished in the tidewater regions of Virginia and the Carolinas.

"The backwoodsmen were American by birthright and parentage, and of mixed races; but the dominant strain of their blood was that of the Presbyterian Irish—the Scotch-Irish as they are often called. Full credit has been awarded the Roundhead and the Cavalier for their leadership in our history; nor have we been altogether blind to the deeds of the Hollander and the Huguenot; but it is doubtful if we have wholly realized the importance of the part played by that stern and virile people, the Irish, whose preachers taught the creed of Knox and Calvin. These Irish representatives of the Covenanters were in the west almost what the Puritans were in the northwest, and more than the Cavaliers were in the south. Mingled with the descendants of many other races, they nevertheless formed the kernel of the distinctively and intensely American stock who were the pioneers of our people in their march westward.

"They were a turbulent and obstinate people, and gloried in the warlike renown of their forefathers, the men who had followed Cromwell, and who had shared in the defense of Derry, and in the victories of the Boyne and Aughrim. The West

was won by those who have been rightly called the Roundheads of the South, the same men who before any other declared for American Independence.

"That these Irish Presbyterians were a bold and hardy race is proved by their at once pushing past the settled regions and plunging into the wilderness as the leaders of the white advance. They were the first and last set of immigrants to do this; all others have merely followed in the wake of their predecessors. But indeed, they were fitted to be Americans from the very start; thy were kinfolk of the Covenanters; they deemed it a religious duty to interpret their own Bible, and held for a divine right the election of their own clergy. For generations their whole ecclesiastic and scholastic systems had been fundamentally democratic."



Clarksburg Exponent, Tuesday, May 7, 1985



MRS. BLANCHE BARTLETT

Mrs. Bartlett Is Dead at 94

Mrs. Blanche Hacker Bartlett expired Saturday night at Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital in Arlington, Va., where she was being treated following a heart seizure.

Mrs. Bartlett was the widow of Flavius Dorsey Bartlett, long associated with the Hazel Atlas Glass Company. She was 94 years old, and had survived her husband 19 years.

The Bartletts reared a large family on McDowell Street in Stealey Heights before moving to a country home near Romines Mill in 1940. Brookvue Farm became a familiar gathering place for numerous community activities, 4-H club, Farm Women's Club, and musical groups in which the Bartlett family participated, and Blanche Bartlett's gracious hospitality was renown.

In recent years Mrs. Bartlett
(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)

...Mrs. Bartlett

(Continued from Page One)

had lived at Culpepper Garden, a seniors' residence near some of her family in Arlington, Va., She had lived independently and maintained a busy schedule of activities, overcoming such inconveniences as two fractured hips in the past two years. Among some 300 residents at Culpepper Garden she became a special inspiration, and her strong personal faith, often expressed in original poems, was sought and appreciated by her elderly neighbors.

Blanche Bartlett was born near Good Hope, Nov. 12, 1890, a daughter of the late William Edward and Virginia Cheuvront Hacker, both descendants of early West Virginia pioneer families. She is survived by one sister, Maude (Mrs. Glenn R.) Floyd of Weston, and one brother, Brooks Hacker of Richmond, Va.

Blanche Bartlett was married to F. Dorsey Bartlett of Lost Creek, 70 years ago at the parsonage of her uncle, the Rev. Richard Cheuvront, then a Methodist minister in Richwood, W.Va.

At the time of their marriage Dorsey Bartlett was the agent at the busy Lost Creek station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Blanche and Dorsey celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary a few months before his death in 1965.

They were the parents of ten children. Eight surviving are: Jenneth (Mrs. Harold A.) Smith of Plainfield, N.J., Vineta Bartlett of Arlington, Va., Betsy (Mrs. Marlow D.) Davis of Phoenix, Ariz., Cleo (Mrs. Arnet E.) Rollins of Route 2, Lost Creek (Romines Mill), Brigadier General D. Joe Bartlett of Clarksburg and McLean, Va., Dr. Frank David Bartlett of Alexander, Ark., Lois (Mrs. Clarence L.) Price of Santa Monica, Calif., and Boyd A. Bartlett of Brockway, Penn.

One daughter died in infancy, and one son, Flavius Robert Bartlett, died in Fairfax, Va., in 1979.

Blanche Bartlett is survived by 29 grandchildren: Warren Drew Smith, Donna Jane Smith Remke, Steven Lew Smith, Dean Arnett Smith, Norma Joy Smith, David Winfield Smith, Jan Robert Bartlett, Bruce Elliott Bartlett, Charisse Bartlett Huguen, Dana Marlow Davis, Robin Davis Kvitka, Prudence Rollins Robertson, Dixie Rollins Armstrong, Kent Edwin Rollins, Brent Edward Rollins, Amelia Rollins Cline, Jenita Beth Rollins Perkowski, Linda Bartlett Hobgood, Laura Bartlett Perkins, Daniel A. Bartlett, Michael DeWayne Bartlett, Frank Dee Bartlett, Dwight Ford Bartlett, Sylvia Price Lowe, Pamela Helen Price, Melvin Glenn Price, Evelyn Diann Price, Bryan Allen Bartlett and Marla Kay Bartlett.

Also surviving are 34 great-grandchildren, the youngest of which, Sally Marie Perkins, was one-month old on the 15th of April and Blanche enjoyed helping to mark the occasion. The immediate family numbers 109 members.

Friends may call at the Quiet Dell United Methodist Church from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., Tuesday. At 11 a.m. memorial services will be held at the church in charge of the Rev. Lindsay Thorp, pastor. Burial will follow in the Floral Hills Memorial Garden.

Chief Bull, King of The Delawares. Many Descendants Living in the Monongahela Valley

He was known as "Capt. Bull," also "Honest John," and, sometimes "Brother Gideon." He was the son of the great Teedyuscung, King of all the Delawares. Teedyuscung was murdered, April 6, 1763, as he lay drunk by having his house at Wyoming, Pa. burned around him. Bull inherited his father's place among the Delawares (A monument to Teedyuscung stands in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia.)

Bull believed white men murdered his father; to avenge the old chief's death, he led a band of warriors on several great raids in Pennsylvania and New York, during which he and his warriors murdered and mutilated more than fifty white settlers, men, women, and children, mostly children. —(See Sipe's "Indian Wars of Pennsylvania," pages 469-461, Miner's "History of Wyoming," and Eggle's "History of Pennsylvania," and the "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," Vol. 1, pages 173-174.)

Bull and his band were finally arrested near Kanestio, N. Y., and later were given the choice of being hanged for their crimes or removing themselves and families westward to the Allegheny Mountains. Sipe tells us that Bull and his band of murderers numbered one hundred and thirty-five Delawares, from the Ohio Valley, and informs that Bull, prior to his father's death, had lived in the Ohio Valley for ten years, arriving here in 1753.

A few weeks after his release from prison in New York, Capt. Bull and about fifty members of his family (relatives) "turned up" at Frederick

Ice's settlement on Cheat River, near present Morgantown, W. Va. Here they remained for a few weeks, then went up the Monongahela and into camp at (now) Fairmont. The following spring they moved again, this time settling near present Bulltown, W. Va., named for Capt. Bull. Here, by the Little Kanawha River they erected twenty cabins and a council-house, on the site of Chief Bull's "old camp." (Note: In 1970-'71, this writer received certain information from descendants of Adam Flesher, 1760-1854, John Mahon, 1769-1872—died aged 103, at Pittsburgh—, David Morgan, Charles

Harris, and others, that Chief Bull kept a hunting camp near present Bulltown, W. Va. for about twenty years, until 1772, when he and his people, about one hundred men, women, and children, went south and settled on the lower Mississippi, where Bull died.

(Chief Bull's removal, with his people from the Little Kanawha River, has been established by Draper—James' Notes, the Simon Kenton materials, Draper's Mss microfilm, W. Va. University. "The Delawares had a town on the little Kanawha, which Simon Kenton often visited. They went to the White River, eighteen miles from the Wabash, and when Gen. Hamilton was taken, they broke off and went to the Mississippi."—See Kenton materials, Draper Mss.)

A Ridiculous Tale

A. S. Withers, in his "Border Warfare," pages 136-137, published in Clarksburg, then Virginia, in 1831, did not know that Bull and his people moved from Bulltown to near the Wabash River in May, 1772, as Simon Kenton and others, personally acquainted with these Indians, have told us. He, Withers, thought that five white men might have murdered Bull and the entire Indian population of Bulltown (not less than one hundred

persons); "butchered them all, men, women, and children, and threw their corpses into the Little Kanawha River."...? He was not certain about this being true, though, for he says (Border Warfare, pages 136-137):

"There was at that time (1772) an Indian town on the Little Kanawha called Bulltown, inhabited by five families, who were in habits of social and friendly intercourse with the whites on Buckhannon and Hacker's Creek; frequently visiting and hunting with them. There was likewise residing on the Gauley River the family of a German by the name of Stroud. In the summer of that year, Mr. Stroud being from home, his family were all murdered, his house plundered, and his cattle driven off. The trail made by these leading in the direction of Bulltown, induced the supposition that the Indians of that town had been the authors of the outrage, and caused several to resolve on avenging it upon them.

"A party of five men, two of whom were William White and William Hacker, who had been concerned in previous murders (murders of whites), expressed a desire to proceed immediately to Bulltown. The remonstrance of the settlement generally,

could not operate to effect a change in that determination. They went; and on their return, circumstances justified the belief that the pre-apprehension of those who knew the temper and feelings of White and Hacker, had been well founded; and that there had been some fighting between them and the Indians. And notwithstanding that they denied ever having seen an Indian during their absence, yet it was the prevailing opinion, that they had destroyed all the men, women and children at Bulltown, and threw their bodies into the river. Indeed one of the party is said to have, inadvertently, used expressions confirmatory of this opinion; and to have then justified the deed by saying that the clothes and other things known to have belonged to Stroud's family were found in possession of the Indians.

"The village was soon after visited, and found to be entirely desolated, and nothing being ever after heard of its former inhabitants, there can remain no doubt but that the murder of Stroud's family was requited on them."

(Note: Withers did not know the names of three of the five men. His only reason for believing the tale was that, as he says, "circumstances justified the belief," and that inadvertent expressions confirmed the opinion. The fact that the accused men, as he says, denied ever having seen an Indian at Bulltown, seems to have meant little to him...It will be understood that Chief Bull moved from Bulltown in May, 1772, and that the above tale by Withers was published in 1831, fifty-nine years later.

In a footnote to this tale (Border Warfare, pages 136-137), historian R. G. Thwaites informs that, "Bull and five families of his relatives settled what the whites called Bulltown, on the Little Kanawha. This was a salt spring about a mile and a quarter below the present Bulltown, P. O., Braxton County, W. Va. Capt. Bull was inoffensive and very friendly to his white neighbors.

"Adam Stroud lived on Elk River, a few miles south of the Indian Bulltown. The massacre of his family—wife and seven children—occurred in June, 1772. Shawnees were the murderers, and not Bull's people."

Thwaites, a highly accredited historian, says nothing here about white men murdering Bull and his people. Mr. L. V. McWhorter, in an accompanying footnote in reference to the same tale (Border Warfare, page 137), informing Thwaites, says: "The names of two others of the accused

five, besides White and Hacker, were Jesse Hughes and John Cutright, both settlers on Hacker's Creek." McWhorter doesn't name the fifth man, but he condemns Jesse Hughes as a kind of monster with these words (from Thwaites):

"Hughes was a man of unbridled passions, so confirmed an Indian hater that no tribesman, however peaceful his record, was safe in his presence. Some of the most cruel acts on the frontier are by tradition attributed to this man. The massacre of the Bulltown Indians was accompanied by atrocities as repulsive as any reported by captives in Indian camps; of these there had long been traditions, but details were not fully known until revealed by Cutright upon his death bed, in 1852, when he had reached the age of 105 years.

"While Hughes was a great scout and Indian trader, he never headed an expedition of note. This no doubt was because of his fierce temperament, and bad reputation among his own countrymen."

McWhorter's description of Jesse Hughes is difficult, if not impossible, to believe. First, Jesse was but twenty-one years old when Bull and his people moved south from Bulltown, in May, 1772. Second, as McWhorter tells us, Jesse was an Indian trader, until two years after Bull and his people left Bulltown, which shows that until 1774 he was friendly toward the Indians and was trusted by them. The Indians did not trade with a known enemy or anyone they did not trust.

Certain murders of settlers in 1774 set Jesse and his brother, Elias, against the Indians, and not until then did these two begin to earn reputations as Indian fighters. In 1778, Indians murdered Thomas Hughes, father of Jesse, in a cowardly, sneak-attack. In 1787, a party of Indians and the white renegade, Leonard Schoolcraft, took captive Jesse's daughter. The next year, Jesse was able to purchase his daughter's release. After this his hatred for Indians seems to have grown into something of an obsession.

Concerning Hughes' daughter, Withers (*Border Warfare*, page 380) says only that, "Hughes' daughter was ransomed by her father the next year, and is yet (1830) living in sight of the theatre of those savage enormities." (It is difficult to know exactly, from evidence available, which of Jesse Hughes' daughters was taken captive by the Indians. He fathered seven, namely: Rachel; Martha; Sudna; Elizabeth; Lucinda; Nancy;

and Massie. Tradition names Martha, wife of Jacob Bonnett, as the girl who was carried off by the savages, and ransomed by her father. Certain stories of the capture, name other daughters.)

Capt. Jesse Hughes, Popular As A Leader

McWhorter's statement that Jesse Hughes had a bad reputation among his own countrymen (*Border Warfare*, footnote, page 137) is flatly refuted by the court records of Harrison County; order book No. 1 of these records shows that Jesse Hughes was twice nominated and chosen captain of the Harrison County militia; other records of this county reveal that he served in this office four times, more often than any other. The record (order book No. 1) for May 17, 1786, reads: "Jesse Hughes came into court and took the oath of allegiance and the oath of Capt. of Militia according to law."

McWhorter's statement that John Cutright died in 1852 at the age of 105 is incorrect. Bible record and Cutright's application for a Revolutionary War pension, and records established in Virginia and in Washington, D. C. show that John Cutright was born in 1754 and died March 8, 1850, aged 95; he would have been 96 in August. He was a son of John Cutright, and was born in Hampshire County. He was seventeen years old when Bull and his people are said to have been massacred at Bulltown. His father claimed 400 acres of land in Monongalia (now Upshur County) in 1770, and is said to have settled here the same year. In 1782 John Cutright, Sr.'s tax-returns show there were seven persons in his family.

Eight of John Cutright, Jr.'s descendants, beginning in 1895, have

denied that he ever confessed to taking part in the so-called Bulltown massacre of Chief Bull and his people.

Descendants Of Chief Bull

Certain of Chief Bull's descendants have provided this writer with statements that their ancestor, Chief Bull, son of King of the Delawares, Teedyuscung, died in the 1790's near old Fort Rosalie, on the lower Mississippi, where he lies buried. Relatives of James Lambert, who settled in what is now Jefferson County, Missouri before 1790, know of their descent from Chief Bull, through two of the chief's daughters who married men by the name of Lambert. With the help of these Missouri descendants of Chief Bull, this writer was able to locate others of the same descent, members of the Nelson family, of Pendleton County, W. Va.; members of the Crites,

Frederick, Yeager, Sloan, Lambert, Fisher, Kennedy, and other families, of the Monongahela Valley, and elsewhere in West Virginia.

These many people, alive, are living proof that Bull and his families were not massacred at Bulltown in present Braxton County, W. Va., but, rather, as Draper truthfully tells us, "Went to the White River, eighteen miles from the Wabash, and when Gen. Hamilton was taken, they broke off and went to the Mississippi." (See "Now And Long Ago," pages 111-to-115.)

Reprinted from "Awhile Ago Times" Vol. III, Is. 12.

QUERIES

1. WANTED; Info. desc. of Sarah (SAYRE) THORN, b. 23 Jan 1780 prob. Monongalia Co., VA., d/o David and Hannah (FRAZIER) SAYRE; m. 2 Jun 1799/Monongalia Co., Benjamin THORN. There were two Ben Thorn's in Monongalia county between 1800 and 1830, about 10 years difference in age. Ben and Sarah had about 5 daughters, accd. to census, and one son, Bennet Thorn. Bennett Thorn, miller, with family listed in 1850 Tyler County Census. Hilda (SNOW) SAYRE, Rt. 1, Box 92, Buckhannon, WV 26201.
2. John MC CANN, s/o Laurence MC CANN, m. Catherine BROWN, d/o John BROWN, Sr., 4 Nov 1789/Harrison Co. Would like to hear from anyone having info on this family. Harris K. JENSEN, 9019 Liptonshire Dr., Dallas, TX 75238, PH 214-348-8669.
3. Using Four Revolutionary Soldiers as reference, "we are working on a family history from Gabriel Wright through his son Hosea. We have had considerable success so far but still haven't found any other living descendants of Hosea outside of the direct line. If you are aware of any, we would very much like to contact them. If we can be of help otherwise, let us know." Did the WRIGHTS ever live in the Hacker's Creek area? The book states that it is thought David SMITH who married Lydia BALL and Gabriel WRIGHT who married her sister, Deborah, did travel together. Their families did get to Shelby Co., IN, together. Maynard Wright ZLOMKE, Route 4, Box 245A, North Platte, NE 69101.
4. I have info on Allen BALL, Jamres ARCHER I, Richard DOTSON, John WILSON, brother to Col. Benjamin WILSON, Thomas DOWLER, and descendants. I would like info on Jonathan H. BENNETT from RI, Joseph WILSON of Va., Jeremiah HAYES, b. VT. I have info on local desc., but would like to correspond with others. Carolyn K. BENNETT, PO Box 184, Elizabeth, WV 26143. PH 304-275-6582.
5. Need any info for William and Lovera CARPENTER WIGNER — Lewis and Wood Counties, W. Va. Alice J. DIXON, 1409 British Blvd., Grand Prairie, TX 75050.
6. Seek info on Phillip COX family. Phillip b. 1 Jun 1836, d. 19 Aug 1923; m. Benjeminnie HERBERT 7 Jan 1864. Also info on Job CASTO family. Job b. 31 Oct 1825, m. Samantha MARPLE 7 Sept 1848. Who were parents? Seek parents of Isaac CASTO, b. 1831, d. 1876 in Braxton Co., WV; m. Emily ????. Children: Edmund, Susan, Caleb, Joseph and Martha. Linda A. WHITE WALDECK, 3330 Jones Rd., Diamond, OH 44412. PH 216-654-3006.
7. Would like to hear of my ancestors in the W. Va. area. Surnames MILLER - LEE - DENTON - CARPENTER. He was Sir John CARPENTER from Cromwell, England. Also CROMWELL, WOOD(S). Dorothea WOODS SARGENT, 8420 Sargent Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46256.
7. Would like to correspond w/ anyone who might have info on my ggg grandfather, Aaron WHITE, wife's name unknown. His son, Joseph, m. Elizabeth ROBERTS in Barbour Co., 17 Nov 1823. Charles W. WHITE, 5 Northport Ave. Belfast, ME 04915.
8. Will correspond w/ others working on MC NEMAR and CURTIS in Lewis and Braxton Counties, PLYMALE and PERSINGER in Webster, Nicholas and Braxton Counties, RIFFLE in Braxton and Randolph Counties and ANDERSON in Harrison Co. Cris WHITE REED, Rt. 1, Malta, OH 43758.
9. Suthan P. SMITH m. Salathiel BARNETT 24 Oct 1867? Who were parents of Suthan? Need help finding spouses of: Boyd, Ira, Bland, Anne and Gay CUTRIGHT. Also, children of Harriet and Mifflin CUTRIGHT. Will return postage. Sarah JONES TRECOST, Rt. 2, Box 332, Clarksburg, WV 26301

Queries continued on p. 177

RESERVATION FORM

YES, I will be attending the Fourth Annual Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants Gathering on September 27, 28 and 29 at Jackson's Mill State 4-H Camp.

The following are members and I enclose the \$2 registration fee for _____ persons: _____

The following are non-members and I enclose the \$5 registration fee for each of them: _____

Total registration fees enclosed: _____

I need the following options

_____ Single motel room @ \$19.00 _____
_____ Double motel room @ \$16.00 per each person _____
_____ Triple motel room @ \$13.00 per each person _____
_____ Single lodge room @ \$27.00 _____
_____ Double lodge room @ \$19.00 per each person _____
_____ Triple lodge room @ \$16.00 per each person _____
_____ Quad lodge room @ \$12.00 per each person _____
_____ We want to stay in the cottages - family style _____
_____ There will be _____ adults at \$9.00 for each night and _____ Y0uths
_____ at \$4.50 for each night.

These reservations are for Thursday, the 26th _____, Friday, the 27th _____
Saturday, the 28th _____. Add number of nights checked and multiply the
sub-total by this number.

Total lodging fees enclosed _____

I need the following meal reservations:

Breakfast, Friday, Sept. 27

_____ Adults at \$3 each _____

_____ Youths at \$2.50 each _____

Lunch, Friday, Sept. 27

_____ Adults at \$3.50 each _____

_____ Youths at \$3.00 each _____

Supper, Friday, Sept. 27

_____ Adults at \$5.00 each _____

_____ Youths at \$3.50 each _____

Breakfast, Saturday, Sept. 28

_____ Adults at \$3 each _____

_____ Youths at \$2.50 each _____

Lunch, Saturday, Sept. 28

_____ Adults at \$3.50 each _____

_____ Youths at \$3.00 each _____

Supper, Saturday, Sept. 28

_____ Adults at \$5.00 each ± _____

_____ Youths at \$3.50 each _____

Breakfast, Sunday, Sept. 29

_____ Adults at \$3 each

_____ Youths at \$2.50 each

Lunch, Sunday, Sept. 29

_____ Adults at \$ each

_____ Youths at \$2.50 each

Total fees enclosed for meals - be sure to
add totals from reverse side

Totals fees for registration, lodging and meals.
5% W. Va. State Tax

TOTAL CHECK OR MONEY ORDER ENCLOSED WITH THIS
REGISTRATION.

Name of Person Submitting Registration: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Any questions you might have regarding the gathering:

MAIL TO: James J. Strong, 321 Highland Ave., SW, Massillon, Oh 44646, by
~~July 15, 1985.~~ *Aug 15, 1985*